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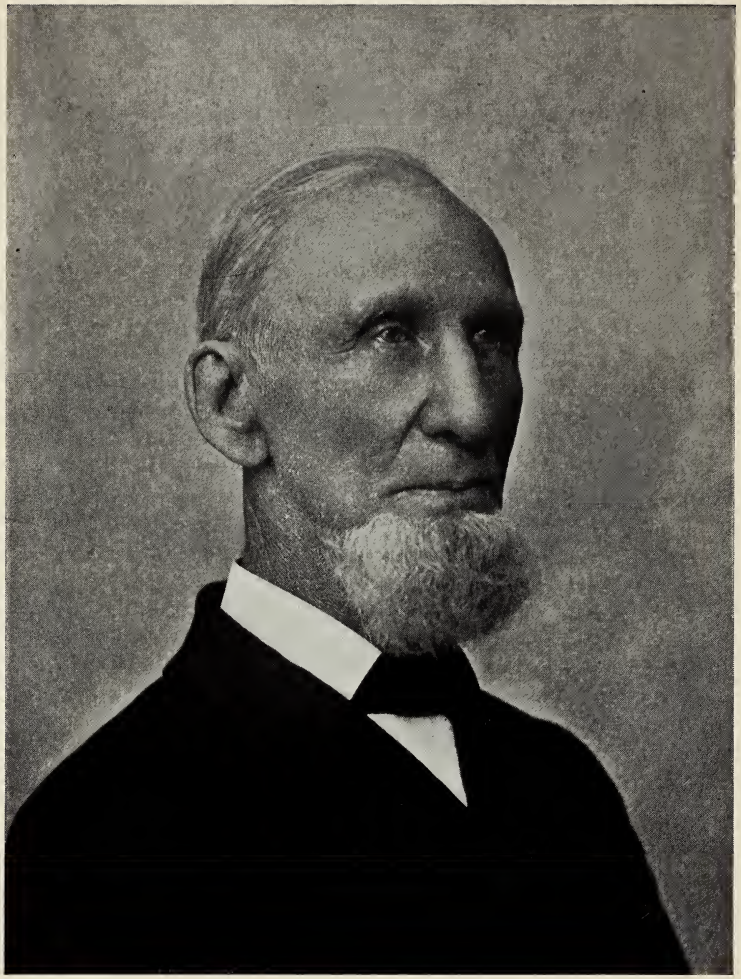
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Aberdeen, Dak

In Remembrance of the
Many kind acts of Yourself.
to my Father,



Lyndon Oak of Garland

HISTORY

OF

GARLAND

MAINE

BY LYNDON OAK

DOVER, MAINE
THE OBSERVER PUBLISHING CO.
1912

1247301

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PREFACE

It is hardly possible for a man to leave a better legacy to his town than a good history of it. This is a matter that has been too often neglected, especially in many Maine towns which could have furnished ample material, but Garland has been fortunate in this respect, fortunate in having the material and doubly fortunate in having a citizen who was both able and willing to make good use of it.

It was my privilege to live in Garland and to call the Hon. Lyndon Oak my friend. When I visited him during the latter years of his life, I found him devoting his spare time to writing a history of his town and was greatly interested in the extracts which it gave him pleasure to read to me.

The manuscript came into the hands of John M. Oak of Bangor after the death of his father and when he decided to have the history published, it seemed very fitting that the introduction should be written, and the work done in the office of a Garland boy in whom his father had been interested, and so it came about that the book was printed in my office and I have written the introduction.

In going through the manuscript, a great deal of matter relating to families and individuals was found to be incomplete, evidently being notes the author had collected but did not live to extend. For this reason it has not been possible to give this matter a place in the history, although it would have added much to its interest had it been completed.

Much credit is due Miss Ellen M. Haskell of Garland for her efficient work in editing and preparing the manuscript for the printer, a work for which she was qualified by her familiarity with the history of the town.

In this connection it seems appropriate to give a brief sketch of the author of this history and the following was taken from an article written by Henry L. Oak for the American Series of Popular Biographies. At the end of the volume will also be found an article written by Dr. M. C. Fernald of Orono.

LISTON P. EVANS.

Brief Sketch of Author

By Henry L. Oak

Hon. Lyndon Oak, teacher and merchant, was born in Boscawen, N. H., Sept. 22d, 1816, died in Garland Feb. 17th, 1902. He was educated in the common schools and at Gorham Seminary, where he was subsequently a teacher for twelve years. He continued his professional career for many years, and as an educator met with praiseworthy success.

In 1848, he founded the Garland High School, in which he taught the first term, and was so interested in its continuance that he personally guaranteed the salaries of the teachers for the next thirteen years. For a long time he served most efficiently as superintendent of schools in Garland, doing much toward advancing the educational status of the town.

He was very prominent in the establishment and early management of the Maine State College, now the University of Maine, at Orono, and served for twenty-two years as one of its board of trustees, six years being president of the board. On reaching the legal limitation of age, he retired.

He was a member of the State Legislature at different times from 1843 until 1867, serving in both branches of that body, and had the distinction of being the first member ever elected to the House on a straight anti-slavery, or Liberty party ticket. When the Liberty party was merged in the Free Soil party he became one of its staunchest supporters, continuing to adhere to its principles until the formation of the Republican party, with which he was afterwards actively identified. In 1876, as a protest against a nomination he had opposed in the convention, and with no thought of election Mr. Oak, at the very urgent importunities of friends and men of influence and standing in the party, allowed his name to be used as an independent candidate for Congress. This he regarded, as did his friends, as political suicide; yet in 1880, at a convention held under the leadership of such men as Blaine, Boutelle, Hale, Hamlin and Dingley, he was urged to accept the regular nomination of his party for Governor, but felt obliged to decline, owing to

personal and business interests. Mr. Blaine insisted that "there would be magic in the historic name of Lyndon Oak of Garland."

Mr. Oak subsequently published a biographical sketch of Gen. James Irish of Gorham, and at the time of his death was at work on a history of the town of Garland.

As the most prominent man of the town of Garland for more than half a century; as representing the best and a fast disappearing type of local politicians, and by reason of his marked ability and many admirable traits of personal character, the Hon. Lyndon Oak, more than any other of his branch or tribe, is one who deserves an extended biographical sketch, such as cannot be given here.

The Hon. Lyndon Oak married (Sept. 1st, 1846,) Rebecca Chadbourne Irish, who was born in Gorham, Maine, Sept. 21st, 1817, and died in Garland, Feb. 24th, 1902. She was the daughter of General James Irish of Gorham, and was a descendant in the eighth generation from Thomas Rogers who came over in the Mayflower in 1620. Hon. and Mrs. Lyndon Oak were the parents of three children, James H., born in Garland Oct. 4, 1849, John M., born in Garland June 16, 1851, and Grace Elizabeth, (now Mrs. J. N. Parker,) born in Garland June 1st, 1858.

History of Garland, Maine

Beginnings in the Valley of the Kenduskeag

SOON after the close of the Revolutionary War the fine agricultural region embracing the present towns of Levant, Kenduskeag, Corinth, Exeter, Dexter, Garland and Charleston, Maine, began to attract attention.

Settlements were begun at Levant, then embracing the present town of Kenduskeag, in 1789—at Corinth in 1792—at Charleston in 1795—at Dexter and Exeter in 1801 and at Garland in 1802.

Grant of the Township, Now Garland, to Williams College

In 1798, the Legislature of Massachusetts granted two townships of land to Williams College, located at Williamstown, Mass.

The present towns of Garland and Lee, both situated in the present county of Penobscot, were the townships granted.

The terms and conditions upon which the grants were made, are contained in the following resolve (deed):

"To all persons to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

"Whereas the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on the fourth day of February, 1796, granted a township of land to the Trustees of Williams College by a resolve in the following words viz: 'Resolved that there be and hereby is granted two townships of land of the contents of six miles square, each to be laid out and assigned from any of the unappropriated lands belonging to this Commonwealth in the District of Maine, the same to be vested in the Trustees of Williams College and their successors forever for the use, benefit and purpose of supporting the said College, to be by them holden in their corporate capacity with full power and authority to settle, divide and manage the same townships or any part thereof, or to sell, convey and dispose of the same in such way and manner as shall best promote the welfare of said College, the same to be laid out under the direction of the Committee for the sale of Eastern Lands and a plan or plans thereof lodged in the Secretary's Office. Provided the Trustees aforesaid or their assigns shall cause to be settled fifteen families in each of said townships within twelve years from the passing this resolve, and also that there be reserved in each township three lots of three hundred and twenty acres each for the following uses viz: one lot for the first settled Minister, one lot for the use of the Ministry and one lot for the use of schools in each of said townships.'

"And whereas the Legislature aforesaid did on the twenty-eighth day of February, 1793, by their resolve of that date, authorize and empower the Committee for the sale of Eastern Lands to execute deeds of certain grants of land in the words following, viz: Whereas several grants of townships and tracts of land have been and may be made by this Court for the encouragement

of literature in the various parts of the Commonwealth, Resolved, That all the lands which have been or may be granted for the purposes aforesaid be located under the direction of the Committee for the sale of Eastern lands and that said Committee be and hereby are authorized and empowered to execute deeds of conveyance and confirmation of the same conformably to the conditions of such grants.

"Now therefore know ye, That we the undersigned whose seals are hereunto affixed, having been appointed the Committee for the sale of Eastern Lands in conformity to the foregoing resolve, do by these presents convey and confirm unto the Trustees of Williams College and their successors to be by them holden in their corporate capacity for the use of said College, a township of land lying in the County of Hancock & containing twenty-three thousand and forty acres, equal to a township of the contents of six miles square, the said township being number three in the fifth range of townships north of the Waldo Patent, as the same was surveyed by Ephraim Ballard and Samuel Weston in the year 1792, Bounded easterly by number two in the same range, southerly by number three in the fourth range, westerly by number four in the fifth range and northerly by number three in the sixth range, excepting and reserving however three lots of three hundred and twenty acres each for the following uses, viz: one lot for the first settled Minister his heirs or assigns, one lot for the use of the Ministry and one lot for the use of schools in said township.

"To have and to hold the above granted premises with the appurtenances thereof to the said Trustees and their successors for the use of said College and their assigns forever, on condition that the said Trustees, their successors or assigns shall grant and convey to each set-

tler in said township who settled therein before the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-four, or in case of his decease without assignment, then to his heirs, and in case of assignment then to his assigns, one hundred acres of land, to be so laid out as will best include the improvements of the settler and be least injurious to the adjoining lands, so as that the settler his heirs or assigns may hold the same in fee simple, provided that the settler, his heirs or assigns shall within one year after notice and request pay to the Grantees named in this deed their heirs or assigns five dollars and also provided that the said Trustees, their successors or assigns shall comply with and perform the several conditions mentioned in said resolve according to the true intent and meaning thereof. And the said Committee covenant with the said Trustees that the said Commonwealth shall warrant and defend the above granted premises to them the said Trustees on the said conditions and saving the reservations aforesaid, to them, their successors and assigns forever against the lawful claims and demands of all persons.

"In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this second day of June in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and ninety-eight.

"Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of us.
Edw. Hayman
Edw[d] McLane.

Samuel Phillips (L S)
Nath'l Wells (L S)
John Read (L S)"

"Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"Suffolk, ss. June 4th. 1798. Then personally appeared the above named Samuel Phillips, Nath'l Wells and John Read and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be their free act and deed.

Before me,

Simon Frye, Justice of the Peace throughout the Commonwealth."

The present town of Garland was one of the townships selected under the provisions of this resolve. The exterior lines of the township had been run in 1792 by Ephraim Ballard and Samuel Weston, names familiar to those who have had occasion to examine the records of early surveys in this section of Maine. The township was in the then existing county of Hancock, a large region extending northerly to limits undefined and embracing the territory of future counties, among which are the present counties of Penobscot, Piscataquis and a part of Aroostook. It was designated in Ballard and Weston's survey as township number three in the fifth range of townships north of the Waldo Patent.

Original Proprietors

Investments in lands in the Province of Maine at the opening of the present century seem to have been regarded with considerable favor by moneyed men of Massachusetts. Scarcely had the ink become dry which was used to give effect to the resolve granting to Williams College the township now known as Garland, when its treasurer conveyed it to citizens of Massachusetts, who were always afterwards known as the original proprietors. The date of said resolve was June 2d, 1798. The township was conveyed to the original proprietors two days after. The conveyance to Levi Lincoln, one of the proprietors, runs as follows: "Know all men by these presents, that I, Thompson Joseph Skinner of Williamstown, in the County of Berkshire in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Esq., in my capacity of treasurer of the corporation of Williams

College in said Williamstown and in behalf of the president and trustees of said College, in consideration of twenty-five hundred dollars paid me in my capacity as aforesaid by Levi Lincoln of Worcester in the County of Worcester and Commonwealth aforesaid, Esq., the receipt whereof I as treasurer, as aforesaid, do hereby acknowledge, I do hereby in my office and capacity as aforesaid of treasurer, and pursuant to the vote and order of aforesaid president and trustees of Williams College aforesaid, give, grant, sell and convey unto the said Levi Lincoln his heirs and assigns forever, one fourth part of a township of land situate, lying and being in the County of Hancock in the district of Maine, containing in the whole twenty-three thousand and forty acres, equal to a township of the contents of six miles square, said township being number three in the fifth range of townships North of the Waldo Patent, as the same was surveyed by Ephraim Ballard and Samuel Weston in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, said township bounded easterly by number two in the same range, southerly by number three in the fourth range, westerly by number four in the fifth or same range and northerly by number three in the sixth range, excepting and reserving however, from said township three lots of three hundred and twenty acres each for the following uses, viz: one lot for the first settled minister, his heirs and assigns, one lot for the use of the ministry and one lot for the use of schools in said township. To have and to hold the above granted premises with the appurtenances thereof to the said Levi Lincoln, his heirs and assigns forever to his and their use and behoof forever, the said land so granted to the said Levi Lincoln, his heirs and assigns as aforesaid now lying in common with undivided lands of Seth Hastings of Mendon in the County of Worcester aforesaid, Gentle-

man, Samuel Sanger of Sherburne in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth aforesaid, Gentleman, Calvin Sanger of said Sherburne, Yeoman, Elias Grout of same Sherburne, Blacksmith, and Samuel Sanger, Jr., of Boston, in the County of Suffolk and Commonwealth aforesaid, Merchant, who are the owners and proprietors of the remaining part of the before described township of land, being now tenants in common with the said Levi Lincoln, and with each other according to their respective shares and rights as specified by their respective deeds made by me to each of them in my capacity of treasurer aforesaid: Provided the said Levi Lincoln, Seth Hastings, Samuel Sanger, Calvin Sanger, Elias Grout and Samuel Sawyer, Jr., their heirs or assigns or any of them shall, and do comply with and perform according to their true intent and meaning, the several conditions mentioned in a resolve of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, made and passed on the 4th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, granting two townships of land to the trustees of Williams College aforesaid so far as relates to one of said townships which resolve is in the following words, viz: (The resolve referred to will be found on a preceding page.)

"And I, the said Thompson Joseph Skinner do in my capacity of treasurer as aforesaid and by authority and direction from and for, and in behalf of the president and trustees of Williams College aforesaid, and pursuant to the vote and order of the corporation of said College, covenant to and with the said Levi Lincoln his heirs and assigns that the said president and trustees of said Williams College are lawfully seized in fee in their corporate capacity as aforesaid of the afore granted premises, that they are free of all incumbrances, (excepting the conditions to be performed and the reservations

to be made as aforesaid) that the trustees of Williams College aforesaid in the capacity aforesaid have good right to sell and by me the said Thompson Joseph Skinner in my capacity of treasurer, to the said corporation as aforesaid to convey the same to the said Levi Lincoln, his heirs and assigns forever in manner as aforesaid, and that the said president and trustees and their successors in said office will forever, hereafter, warrant, secure and defend the same premises to the said Levi Lincoln and his heirs and assigns forever against the lawful claims of all persons whatsoever.

"In witness whereof, I, the said Thompson Joseph Skinner, in my official capacity of treasurer of the corporation of Williams College aforesaid, and for, and in behalf of the president and trustees of said college, pursuant to their vote and order in their corporate capacity, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said corporation this fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-eight.

"Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us whose names are hereunto written.

"THOMPSON JOSEPH SKINNER (L S.)"

"—Addenda—

"N. B. The word Mendon and the word Gentleman on the first page, erased and the word Esq. inserted.

"Also the words Seth Hastings in the second page erased.

"Also the words Seth Hastings in the third page erased and Levi Lincoln interlined before the execution of this deed.

"And also the words—and Northerly by number three in the sixth range in the first page interlined before executing this deed.

Signed PARK HOLLAND.
THOMAS WOLCOTT."

It will be seen by the above addenda that Seth Hastings dropped out as one of the proprietors and that his interest was transferred to Levi Lincoln.

"COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Suffolk ss. Boston, 5th of June, 1798, Personally appeared the above named Thompson Joseph Skinner, Esq., and acknowledged the foregoing deed to be his free act and deed before me, Elisha May, Justice of the Peace throughout the Commonwealth."

"Hancock ss. North District.

"Received July 14th, 1814, and recorded in Book number one, page 121, and examined by John Wilkins Register.

"A true copy as of record:
Attest ISAAC HODSDON
Clerk of the Judicial Courts
and acting Register of deeds."

The Waldo Patent

The geographic situation of the township, now Garland, having been originally described as township number three in the fifth range of townships north of the Waldo Patent, the inquisitive reader will desire to know something of the history of that patent.

In March, 1630, John Beauchamp of London, England, and Thomas Leverett of Boston, England, obtained a grant of land from a company acting under the authority of the government of England. This grant was first known as the Muscongus Patent from the river that formed a part of its western boundary. From the

seacoast, it extended northerly between Penobscot Bay and River on the east, and the Muscongus River on the west, to the line that constitutes the southern boundary of the present towns of Hampden, Newburg and Dixmont.

This grant or patent embraced a territory of thirty-six miles square. It conveyed nothing but the right of exclusive trade with the Indians, to promote which a trading house was built and supplied with such articles of exchange as were necessary to a successful traffic. This traffic was carried on without interruption to the mutual advantage of the whites and natives until the opening of the first Indian War in 1675, a period of forty-five years.

About the year 1720 this patent passed into the hands of a wealthy family of Boston of the name of Waldo and from that time it was known as the Waldo Patent.

In the year 1759, a very sad event occurred in an attempt to find the northern limit of this patent.

When the work of building Fort Pownal had been fairly inaugurated Governor Pownal ascended the river with a large escort. The object of this expedition seems to have been for the purpose of a conference with the Indians. He was accompanied by General Samuel Waldo, a representative of the interests of the Waldo family, who had taken great interest in the construction of the fort, believing that its presence on the river would be of great advantage to the proprietors of the patent. Arriving at the southern limit of the present town of Hampden, the expedition landed. General Waldo having withdrawn a short distance from his companions, suddenly turned and exclaimed, "Here is my bound!" The exclamation was followed by an event intensely tragical. Scarcely had it escaped his lips when he fell and expired instantly.

Gen. Waldo was held in high esteem for his sterling qualities of mind and heart. His sudden death produced a profound impression upon his companions. He was buried near the fort where his body remained for some years, but was ultimately removed to Boston.

It has been noted that the exterior lines of the present town of Garland were run by Ephraim Ballard and Samuel Weston in 1792. In the year 1800, Moses Hodsdon, a resident of the present town of Kenduskeag, assisted by David A. Gove, Daniel Wilkins and a Mr. Shores, surveyed the townships into lots. Isaac Wheeler, Esq., who was afterwards a prominent citizen of the town, accompanied the surveying party.

Original Designation

The town of Garland was originally described as number three in the fifth range of townships north of the Waldo Patent. As has been noted, the present towns of Hampden, Newburg and Dixmont constituted the first range north of this patent. Bradford was number one, Charleston number two, Garland number three and Dexter number four in the fifth range of townships north of the Waldo Patent.

Boundaries and Natural Features

Garland is bounded north by Dover, east by Charleston, south by Exeter and west by Dexter. It is in touch with Sangerville on the northwest, with Atkinson on the

northeast, with Corinth on the southeast and Corinna on the southwest.

Measuring from east to west it is very near the center of the State.

It occupies a central site between the northern and southern limits of the inhabited sections of the State.

It covers an area of thirty-six square miles. The southerly half of the town is moderately level. Its soil is well adapted to the production of crops common to central Maine. Its northerly section is traversed from east to west by an elevated range of land about three hundred feet above the level of the southern section and it was originally covered by a remarkably heavy forest growth of bass, beech, birch, maple, hemlock and spruce. In the wheat-growing period it was noted for its excellent crops of wheat. At the present time, while crops common to this section of the State are successfully cultivated, it exceeds in its hay-producing and grazing adaptation. It is an excellent dairy section of the State.

Some of the higher points of the range of land traversing the northerly section of the town, are about eight hundred feet above the level of the sea, commanding a great variety of views, from the wildly picturesque to those of surpassing beauty. At the north the towering forms of Katahdin, Boarstone and Russell Mountains arrest attention, while, in restful contrast, the productive farms of the Piscataquis Valley, covered in summer with growing crops and grazing herds, present a scene of rural beauty which is seldom surpassed in central Maine.

At the south the view extends to the range of hills thirty miles away, of which the Dixmont Hills are a section, and embraces the area of a dozen towns in one of the finest agricultural regions in central Maine.

A Notable Natural Feature

Near the eastern boundary of the town a remarkable ravine or pass, locally known as the "notch," bisects the elevated range of land which has been described. This ravine is about two miles in length, three hundred feet in depth at the deepest point and just wide enough at the bottom for the county road which passes through it. Before the advent of the railroad to this part of Maine, it was regarded as the natural outlet to the outside markets for the inhabitants of Piscataquis County. In harmony with this view, a road was established through the ravine in 1846 by the joint action of the commissioners of Penobscot and Piscataquis Counties.

It was not built and open for travel until 1860. The course of the ravine through the hilly range is south, bearing a little to the east.

A moraine, locally known as a horseback, approaches the ravine from the north, terminating at its entrance. Resuming its form and course at the south end of the ravine, it extends through several towns.

At some points this moraine presents the appearance of a well constructed road. At other points it broadens and sometimes reaches an elevation of forty or fifty feet. Sections of it are used for the public travel and are kept in good condition at trifling cost. On each side of the hilly range near the line of the moraine there are deep basins resembling the basin of a pond.

Geologists trace the existence of the ravine, the moraine and basins to the same source.

According to their theory, an immense glacier or iceberg, coming from the north in the glacial period of many thousand years ago, moving with irresistible force towards the present oceanic waters, made its way through the hilly range leaving the notch to inspire coming

generations with wonder. In its progress it had scooped up enormous quantities of drift, which, becoming incorporated with it, formed a constituent part of this huge glacier.

As it moved onward, the drift, including clay, sand, gravel, pebbles and boulders, was deposited, forming a ridge now known as a moraine. An examination of this moraine reveals the existence of all the materials included in the geologic term, drift.

Water Courses

The town of Garland divides its waters between the Penobscot and Kennebec Rivers. The Kenduskeag, which is the largest stream in the town, rises near the center of the town of Dexter from north to south, and nearly two miles west of its eastern limit. It flows into Pleasant Pond, a small sheet of water extending from West Garland into Dexter. Emerging from Pleasant Pond, it flows easterly to Garland Village, thence southeasterly through the towns of Corinth, Kenduskeag and Glenburn to Bangor, where its waters mingle with those of the Penobscot River. On its course through Garland its waters are used to propel machinery at West Garland, Garland Village and Holt's Mills. The Kenduskeag is fed by numerous streamlets flowing from the southern slope of the hilly range which traverses the town from east to west.

Main Stream

Main Stream rises on the north side of the hilly range in Garland and enters Dexter near its northeast corner. After leaving Dexter it finds its way to the Kennebec River through Moose Pond in Harmony and the Sebasticook Stream.

Sources of Information Relating to the Local History of Garland

Existing records show when and by whom the exterior lines of the present town of Garland were run; also when and by whom the township was divided into lots. Mr. Williamson, in his history of Maine, tells us in a single brief sentence upon the authority of Abner Sanborn, a former prominent and intelligent citizen of the township, that the beginnings were made by Joseph Garland, Isaac Wheeler and Josiah Bartlett. Also Levi Lincoln was one of the original proprietors, hence the plantation was called Lincolntown. But of the occurrences aside from these, from 1802 to 1811, the writer has been unable to find any record. The early settlers, confronted by common hardships, inspired by common purposes and bound together by common sympathies, worked together for the common welfare. But this was the voluntary labor of the members of an unorganized community and there is no record of purposes or results. The material for the history of the nine eventful years that precede the incorporation of the town, is, therefore, of a traditional character.

Who the first settlers were—whence, when and why they came—where they made their beginnings—the hardships they encountered—the privations they suffered —most of these things rest largely upon human remembrances. But the remembrances of the events of those early years were very clear in the minds of many of the men who lived to see the middle of the century that witnessed their early struggles in the wilderness. Events, which, in the rush of the present would be forgotten in a day if noticed at all, were full of meaning to them and never forgotten. The crowing of a cock, the curling smoke above the tree tops in new directions were to them joyful assurances of the coming of other families into the townships.

The advent of the first physician was an occasion for special rejoicing. The occasional sermon from an itinerary minister was never obliterated from the memory of those who heard it.

The coming of the blacksmith, of the carpenter, of the shoemaker, of the tanner, supplied wants of pressing importance. These, and kindred events which now seem trivial, were to them matters of vital interest. They were occasions for the exchange of congratulations among themselves, and were rehearsed to their children and grandchildren with a frequency and particularity of detail that riveted them in the minds of both narrator and listener.

Among the persons who furnished valuable information relating to events which occurred, both before and after the incorporation of the town, were Deacon John S. Haskell and his sons—Daniel M., John K., Wm. S. and Jacob W. Haskell,—Moses Gordon and his sons, Horace, Parker and Albert G. Gordon. Special acknowledgements are due to Moses G. Gordon for much valuable information relating to the earliest inhabitants of the town.

Stories of the Pioneers

In 1846, and the years immediately following, the writer was an occasional listener to stories of pioneer life in Garland from the lips of the pioneers. These stories were of tedious journeyings to the township while yet it was a part of a wilderness of many miles in extent —sometimes in mid-winter on sleds drawn by slow moving teams, when men, women and children were assailed by pitiless blasts and drifting snows—sometimes on horseback, when the rider with his scant supply of food and clothing closely packed in a leather bag, pursued his lonely way, guided by spotted lines—sometimes on foot when the maker of a future home, with his bundle dangling from the handle of the axe across his shoulder made slow progress towards the township of his choice; and sometimes a part of the little journey was performed on rude fishing smacks, manned by drunken sailors, when the passengers were in constant peril of being consigned to watery graves.

Graphic descriptions were given of hastily constructed cabins, where chilly snows driven by wintry blasts entered unbidden, destitute of every convenience that makes housekeeping attractive—with hand to hand contests with the stern old forest that had withstood the storms of centuries, for the possession of a cleared space whereon to make a home and secure the crops for the subsistence of the family—of painful, and often final separation from relatives and friends, to whom they were bound by ties of blood and friendship, and deprived, even, of communication with them except at long and uncertain intervals, when the nearest post-office was twenty-five miles away and could be reached only on foot or horseback and the postage on two letters would cost a healthy woman the wages of a full week—of struggles with debts

in a region destitute of currency—of burdens of building roads and bridges without the power of levying taxes—of destitution of schools and religious privileges, which in a New England community were esteemed as among the most precious legacies of New England citizenship.

It must not be inferred, however, that to the early settlers, life in the wilderness, invested as it was with privations and hardships, was devoid of enjoyment. They were robust, earnest, courageous men. The grand old forest which covered their rude cabins was a constant inspiration to noble endeavor. They had an important and well defined end to accomplish, which was nothing less than to subdue the wilderness that had covered the haunts of the moose, the wolf and the bear, and replace it with the institutions of civilization. They came to lay the foundation of a typical New England community, which, in due time, would become a constituent part of an independent state.

In their visions of the future, they saw the wilderness retiring step by step before their vigorous assaults, to give place to fields of waving grain, to pastures covered with flocks and herds, and orchards laden with fruit. They saw attractive and convenient houses in place of log-cabins and rude huts. They saw those characteristic institutions of New England, the church and the schoolhouse, smiling from the hilltops and nestling in the valleys. They saw, also, the New England town meeting, where the capable and ambitious would be called to places of honor and trust, and the humblest citizen would have a voice on all questions of local policy. All these things came within the range of their expectations and each step in the actual present towards the realization of the ideal future afforded satisfaction and encouragement.

Disappearing

At the date of the narrations alluded to in the foregoing chapter, more than forty years had elapsed since the blows of the settler's axe were first heard in the township. Those who had come in the strength of early manhood, if living, were far advanced in life. Some had moved to other places to find homes with children or relatives. Others "weary with the march of life" were dropping from the ranks. They had wrought well and endured much, not for themselves alone, but for their descendants as well. Their sturdy blows compelled the wilderness to give place to the homes we occupy. They richly merit a warm place in the memory of those who come after them. Let not their voices come to us from the misty past in the pathetic refrain:

"Ye do not answer us! Ye do not hear!
We are forgotten and, in your austere
And calm indifference, ye little care
Whether we come or go, or whence or where.

"What passing generations fill these halls,
What passing voices echo from these walls
Ye heed not! We are only as the blast,
A moment heard and then forever past!"

Longfellow.

No, the men to whom we owe so much must never be forgotten. The printed page shall bear to the generations which follow them and us the history of their deeds.

Beginnings

"Waking, I dream. Before my vacant eyes,
In long procession, shadowy forms arise;
Far through the vista of the silent years,
I see a venturous band—the pioneers,
Who let the sunlight through the forest gloom,
Who bade the harvest wave, the garden bloom."
O. W. Holmes.

At the opening of the summer of 1801, the present town of Garland presented an area of six square miles of heavy forest growth, the continuity of which was nowhere broken except by a small natural pond lying partly in Garland and partly in Dexter, from which flows the Kenduskeag stream, and several small bogs at different points. But this condition of things was soon to be changed.

Forces had been organized which, in due time, would transfer the township to the influences of civilization.

The First Opening

It is the month of June of the summer of 1801. The reader may imagine that one of the sturdy pioneers has come to the township for the purpose of selecting a lot of land whereon he may establish a home. Our pioneer believes that he will have the first choice of lots within the limits of the township, and proposes to make a leisurely and careful examination of its different sections so that his selections may not discredit his judgment in the years to come. To facilitate the work he has in hand, he establishes his camp near the center of the township, close by the site of the present residence of James M. Stone, originally the Joseph True place.

On a beautiful June morning, after a hastily prepared breakfast of pork and Indian bread, he starts out from camp and guided by the surveyor's line of the preceding year, which leads him over the present route of the center road running east, he travels leisurely towards the eastern limit of the township. At the end of one and a half miles he has reached the elevation upon which Joseph C. Treadwell now resides. He still fancies that he is the only human being in the township. But the illusion is suddenly dispelled by the ring of the sharp, incisive blows of an axe plied by sinewy arms. Recovering his equanimity, which had for the moment been disturbed by the discovery that he was not alone in the township, he passes eagerly towards the spot from which the sounds proceed. He reaches the point of interest in time to see one of those giants of the forest that has withstood the storms of centuries, yield to the blows of the woodsman's axe and move majestically through the air, carrying to the ground in the embrace of its long, strong arms, many a smaller tree standing in range, that has been "notched," with a force that seemed to shake the solid earth. Advancing a few rods, he finds himself face to face with the man the blows of whose axe attracted him to the spot. He learns that the name of this man is David A. Gove, that he is an agent of the proprietors to promote the settlement of the township, that he is a resident of New Ohio, now Corinth, that he emigrated from Nottingham, N. H., that he selected this lot while assisting in the survey of the township the preceding year for his friend, Josiah Bartlett of Nottingham, who intends to establish a home here, and that he has just commenced felling ten acres of trees for Mr. Bartlett.

This first opening was made in 1801 upon the elevation on the old Bartlett farm now covered by an orchard, a little way east of the present residence of Calvin Campbell. This lot is number three in the sixth range.

Conflicting Claims

Some of the friends of the late Isaac Wheeler, Esq., have claimed for him the distinction of making the first opening in the township. This claim does not seem to be well founded. It is certain that his beginning was not made earlier than 1802. His friends do not claim for it an earlier date. The late Obed Bartlett of Boston, Mass., said that he had often heard his father, Josiah Bartlett, affirm that his was the first opening in the township.

Deacon John S. Haskell felled ten acres of trees in the township in 1802. He says that the sixteen or eighteen men who had beginnings in that year worked in companies of five or six men each upon one lot after another, or, in the parlance of the times, they changed work—that at the end of each week they repaired to the residence of a Mr. Sanborn in Charleston to spend the Sabbath, and that on their way to that point they passed an opening on the old Bartlett place which they supposed was made a year earlier. There was a tradition among the old settlers of a good natured rivalry between Josiah Bartlett and Joseph Garland relating to the name that should be given to the township when incorporated. Mr. Bartlett claimed the honor of giving it his name for the reason that his opening was the first therein. Mr. Garland claimed the honor upon the ground that he had established the first family in the township. The parties to the dispute finally agreed that the one who presented the first son to the township, born within its limits, should be allowed to give his own name to the future town. An event soon after occurred in the family of Mr. Garland that decided the question in his favor, and when it was incorporated in 1811, it took the name of Garland by unanimous consent.

Events of 1802 in the Township

The events that occurred in the township in 1802 seemed to promise its early occupation by families. In the summer of this year openings were made on nineteen different lots with the purpose of making homes for an equal number of families. These openings were widely scattered over the township. The proprietors had unwisely determined to withhold from sale the lots on each alternate range with the expectation that when the lots available to settlers had been peopled, those on the reserved ranges would command higher prices. This policy brought numerous hardships and discomforts to the inhabitants and retarded the growth of the township. It separated families by long distances in a wilderness, destitute of roads, while every consideration of comfort and convenience, of safety and sympathy, made it very desirable to have these homes in such proximity to each other as to favor neighborly intercourse.

It increased largely the burdens of road making and delayed the division of the town into school districts, the building of schoolhouses and the opening of schools.

The names of the men who made beginnings in the township in the summer of 1802, the places from which they came so far as known, and the lots upon which they settled, are as follows:

Moses Hodsdon of Levant, Me., now Kenduskeag, took possession of lot number seven of the fourth range as agent of the proprietors who desired to retain it because it encompassed the principal water power in the township. Lot number seven in the sixth range was selected by Isaac Wheeler, Esq., of Rutland, Mass. John S. Haskell of New Gloucester, Maine, selected lot number eleven in the fifth range, which is now owned by one of his grandsons. Thomas S. Tyler settled on lot

number nine in the fifth range. Edward Sargent of Boscawen, N. H., made a beginning on lot number three in the fifth range. He built a camp near the present residence of Samuel O. Davis. Being a carpenter he early came to the conclusion that a carpenter's wages in Bangor promised a more certain support for a family than farming in a new township. He left the township and took up his residence in Bangor. Samuel O. Davis and David Allen now own and occupy the lot abandoned by Edward Sargent.

William Sargent, a brother of Edward Sargent, made a beginning on lot number three in the fifth range, where he resided for several years. About the year 1817, he caught what was then known as the "Ohio fever," a disease that resulted from cold seasons preceding that date, and like many other citizens of Maine, he sought relief by emigrating to Ohio. The lot which he abandoned was unoccupied until 1823, when Joseph Sargent, a brother of William, purchased it and erected buildings upon it, where he resided for many years. It subsequently passed into the hands of Luther Rideout and is now occupied by his son, James L. Rideout.

John M. Chase, from Danville, Maine, made a beginning on lot number one in the seventh range. It afterwards passed into the hands of Isaac Wheeler, Esq. It was owned and occupied by Ezekiel Page for some years and subsequently by Bradbury G. Atkins, whose family own and occupy it at the present time.

John Tyler, from New Gloucester, Maine, made a beginning on lot five in the seventh range. The Tyler place was afterwards owned and occupied by John L. Jackman. Charles H. Brown is the present owner and occupant.

Joseph Garland, who had the honor of giving name to the town, made a beginning upon lot nine in the

seventh range, where he cleared land, erected buildings and resided for about twenty-five years. Samuel Greeley, from Salisbury, N. H., purchased this farm about the year 1827, where he lived until his death, when it passed into the hands of his son, James Greeley. It is now owned by David Dearborn.

Enos Quimby made a beginning on lot number ten in the seventh range, where he remained but a short time.

Thomas Finson made a beginning on lot four, which he subsequently sold to Moses Smith and left the township. Mr. Finson emigrated from New Gloucester, Maine.

Peter Chase made a beginning on lot seven in the seventh range and built a house three years later, but abandoned it soon after, never having a family here.

Arnold Murray, from Palermo, Maine, made a beginning on lot eight in the ninth range.

Justus Harriman, from Salisbury, N. H., made a beginning on lot nine in range nine, where he remained through life.

James Garland, from Salisbury, N. H., made a beginning on lot ten in the ninth range.

Thomas Gilpatrick made a beginning on lot eleven in the ninth range.

Joseph Saunders, from New Gloucester, Maine, made a beginning on a part of lot four, range nine.

The ranges of land which covered the surface of the township extended from its eastern to its western limit. Of the men who made beginnings in 1802, five selected lots on range five, an equal number made beginnings on range seven, and seven of those men showed a preference for range nine. The latter range runs near the summit of the range of hills which extends from east to west across the northern section of the town. This range now embraces some of the most productive lands in the town.

A majority of the pioneers who made beginnings in 1802 became residents of the town for longer or shorter periods. Some of them lived here to a good old age, and, casting off the responsibilities of active life, where many years earlier they had assumed them, they quietly passed their last years in the homes which their own sinewy arms had wrested from the wilderness.

The First Family

In the year 1801, there was living among the hills of New Hampshire in the town of Salisbury, a family embracing the father, mother, and three children of tender age, the threads of whose subsequent history are closely interwoven with those of the early history of the town of Garland. It was the family of Joseph Garland. The tide of emigration from various sections of New Hampshire was setting towards the region in the Province of Maine which encircles the present city of Bangor. Moved by the tendencies of the times and encouraged by the favorable representations of relatives and acquaintances who had visited the township now known as Garland, Mr. Garland selected it as the site of his future home. With two horses harnessed to an emigrant's wagon he started on his tedious journey "down east" with his family and such household goods as he would first and most need.

This was in the autumn of 1801. Reaching the town of Bucksport, he remained at the place through the winter. His nearness now to the site of his future home enabled him to build a small cabin of logs and to make preparations for the reception of his family before he

should again change base. In June, 1802, he resumed his journey with his family and reached Bangor at the end of the first day. The second day's journey brought the family to the Wilkins place, now known as the Bacon place, in the southwest part of Charleston, where they passed the night. This was the nearest point to their little cabin in the forest that could be reached by a team of horses. Their journey was completed by methods of a more primitive character. On the morning of the third and last day of the journey, Mrs. Garland was helped to the back of one of the horses and the youngest child was placed in her arms. Mr. Garland mounted the second horse and took another of the children. Daniel Wilkins, afterwards a well known citizen of Charleston, took charge of the third child. Thus organized, the party, accompanied by two or three other men, moved slowly but cheerily through a dense forest, guided on their way by spotted trees. Crossing the east line of the township their route led them in a northwesterly direction near the sites of the present homes of Mrs. Leonard Skillin, Thos. B. Packard, Samuel O. Davis, James L. Rideout, A. Hanson and thence north of the meadow to the store of David E. Knight. From this point, following the line of the road that leads to the present home of David Dearborn, they reached the little cabin that rested in the "gloom of the forest" at the foot of the slope west of the present residence of Mr. Dearborn.

A number of men who were engaged in felling trees in different parts of the township, left their work and hurried to the point where the expected newcomers would cross the township line. On the approach of the party the old forest rang with cheers for the heroic woman, who was the first white woman to enter the new township. These men of rough exterior but warm hearts, escorted

her to the little cabin by the brook that was to be her home for the first few years, gallantly removing the obstacles that lay in her pathway.

It is doubtful if any woman has since been conducted into the town by so large and appreciative an escort.

Mrs. Garland's ride into the township was not accomplished without an accident, which was fraught with some danger. In fording one of the streams that crossed her pathway the horse was frightened by the barking of a dog and she was jolted from her saddle, but the prompt assistance of a man who was walking by her side saved her from an involuntary bath.

Mr. Garland and his wife, with their three small children, were the first family to establish a home in the present town of Garland, and they had come to stay.

The date of their coming was June 22, 1802. To them belongs the honor of giving date to the settlement of the town—nor was it an empty honor coming to them by accident. On the contrary, it came as the result of an intelligent purpose to establish a home, where, by honest toil they could secure a comfortable living—a home which would be one of a community of homes where they could enjoy the social, educational and religious privileges, which are so highly prized by the descendants of a Puritan ancestry.

Mr. Garland and his family were now face to face with the privations and hardships of a life in the wilderness, when through the long winter which followed they were the sole residents of the township. Their rude cabin afforded very imperfect protection from wind, rain and snow. A large stone fire-place, surrounded with a smoke flue of sticks and clay, was made to do service for warming and cooking. Their furniture was of the most primitive character. In place of chairs they used blocks of wood of suitable size and height. Their cooking

utensils were limited to indispensable articles. Their surroundings were in striking contrast with those they had left behind. But having deliberately determined to establish a home in the township of their choice, they cheerfully accepted the changes it involved and looked hopefully towards the "better time coming."

The First Fruit Nursery

Mr. Garland had felled ten acres of trees on the site of the present residence of David Dearborn. Among his earliest acts in the line of farming, with an eye to the future wants of the township, he carefully cleared a half acre of land and planted it with apple seeds which he had brought from his New Hampshire home. The seeds sprang up and the young trees grew vigorously. Mr. Garland soon found himself the proprietor of a valuable nursery. Some of our older citizens have distinct and pleasant remembrances of this old nursery. Some of the stumps of the trees that grew in it are still to be seen. When the young trees had reached a suitable size, John S. Haskell transplanted a small orchard from this nursery, and eight years later Mrs. Haskell made pies from the fruit of it. This was the first time that their children had indulged in the luxury of an apple pie.

Many of the old orchards in this and neighboring towns were planted from this nursery. In the absence of roads men carried trees from it upon their shoulders many miles, guided on their way through the dense forest by spotted trees. Enos Flanders of Sangerville carried twelve trees on his shoulders through the woods to his home, a distance of twelve miles. Seth Nelson of

Guilford obtained trees from it to plant his first orchard. Loring's History of Piscataquis County is authority for saying that William Farnham of Sangerville brought young apple trees from Garland upon his shoulders and planted the first orchard in town. In his history of Guilford Mr. Loring says that, "As nursery trees could not be obtained nearer than Garland, and as there was no summer road thither, Deacon Herring, Captain Bennett and Nathaniel Herring brought young apple trees from that place upon their shoulders fully sixteen miles and set out the first three orchards in town. In about eight years they ate fruit from them."

Thus the thoughtful consideration of Mr. Garland in planting this early nursery brought to many of the settlers of this, and neighboring townships at an early date, a luxury more generally esteemed and highly valued than any other that grows from New England soil.

There is another incident of interest connected with this nursery. In the year 1807 or 1808, Moses Gordon, who had become a resident of the township in 1805, visited his native town, Hopkinton, N. H., making the journey on horseback. On his return he brought scions from an apple tree in the orchard of a Mr. Flanders, an old neighbor, which were ingrafted upon trees in Mr. Garland's nursery. The fruit from these scions proved to be an early and excellent fall apple and was the only ingrafted fruit in this town for many years. It has always been known here as the Flanders apple, and to Moses Gordon belongs the credit of its introduction to this town.

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Early Buildings

In the early settlement of Garland log-cabins were few and far between. The proprietors of the township caused a saw-mill to be built and to be made ready for use as soon as houses would be needed by incoming families.

This mill was placed on the site of the mill now occupied by Edward Washburn. There was, also, a saw-mill at Elkinstown, now Dexter, as early as 1803, where settlers in the west and northwest part of the township could obtain boards to cover their buildings. Log barns for temporary use were common, but the first framed barn in the township was built by John M. Chase in the summer of 1802, on lot one in the seventh range. The site of this barn may now be seen on the farm of the late Bradbury G. Atkins.

The first framed house was built in the autumn of 1802 on lot five in the seventh range, near the site of the present residence of Charles H. Brown. Joseph Treadwell, the grandfather of our present citizen, Joseph C. Treadwell, built this house for John Tyler. Mr. Treadwell came from his home in Danville, Maine, on horseback, bringing his tools with him. He cut and hewed the timber for the house, hauled it with his horse, framed it and superintended the subsequent work until it was ready for use. An old-fashioned roof with double slope covered the body of the house. Years ago this old landmark was removed by John L. Jackman to give place to a house of more modern style. This old farm is now owned and occupied by Charles H. Brown. Some of our older citizens will remember with pathetic interest, the tall, spare, pale, patient and sorrowful woman, Aunt Susan Tyler, the last of her family, who lived in the quaint old house, tenderly caring for many years for an imbecile brother.

The First Saw-Mill

There was nothing more essential to the convenience and well being of the new settlements in eastern Maine than the saw and grist-mill. But the saw-mill was first in the order of importance. The early settlers could spin their flax, their cotton and their wool and make their cloth at home. They could throw their bags of corn and wheat across the back of a horse, and guided by spotted lines, could travel considerable distances to get their milling done without much hardship.

But the transportation of lumber for their buildings through a wilderness without roads, across streams without bridges and through swamps with uncertain depths of mud, involved hardships.

The saw-mill was therefore regarded as an institution of great usefulness. In early Colonial times it was protected by special legislation and mill owners were regarded with marked consideration. In 1824 the Legislature of Maine enacted a law to encourage the settlement of townships in northern Maine, which provided—

"That a tract of land not exceeding two hundred acres, together with the best mill site in any such township, shall be reserved, and at the direction of the Agent * * * * may be given to any person or persons who shall erect the first saw-mill and grist-mill thereon * * * within three years from the time the settlement shall first commence in such township."

It is not strange that the presence of a saw-mill in the township which was to be the home of New England families was regarded with great satisfaction. It marked the transition from the log-cabin to the house of greater convenience and more attractive exterior. It was an index of the progress of intelligence and refinement. It

is true that these qualities are often found in the log-cabin, but like caged birds they fly to more congenial conditions at first opportunity.

The earliest establishment in the township—now Garland—for the common benefit of its prospective inhabitants was a saw-mill, built by the proprietors on the site of the present village saw-mill. The necessary mill irons had been shipped to Bangor in 1801.

Story of the Crank

The late Deacon John S. Haskell often related for the amusement of his friends the following story. Illustrating different phases of hardships incident to life in the wilderness, it may appropriately be retold. The subject of the story was not one of those human cranks of twisted intellect and perverted sensibilities. It was a crank of a different type. In the year 1799 the proprietors of township number four in the fifth range of townships north of the Waldo Patent, now Dexter, employed Samuel Elkins of Cornville, Maine, to build a saw-mill in that township. A site for the mill was selected near the outlet of the beautiful lake whose waters have since turned the wheels that have made Dexter one of the largest and most prosperous villages in the State. The mill irons had been sent to the site of the prospective mill for use when needed. Mr. Elkins had built a camp for the accommodation of his workmen and made other preparations to prosecute the work of building the mill, but before much progress had been made he died and the work was suspended.

Early in the year 1801, Moses Hodsdon of Levant,

now Kenduskeag, had built a mill at that place which had been used only a short time when the mill crank was broken and the work was suspended. Several families were expected in the coming spring who were depending upon lumber for the construction of their cabins. A mill crank to replace the broken one could be obtained only by sending to Massachusetts. The Penobscot River being closed to navigation by ice there was no way of getting the indispensable crank before the river should be clear of ice. Mr. Hodsdon was in a dilemma.

At this juncture an old hunter by the name of Snow, who frequented the new settlements in this section, appeared, and was apprised of Mr. Hodsdon's misfortune. He could help him out.

There was he said at the Elkins place in "number four" a full set of irons not in use. Mr. Elkins, who had been depended on to build the mill at that place, had died and the irons would lie unused for months. With his large hand sled made to haul big game on, he could, with help of his big sons, haul the crank belonging to the set over the hard crust of the deep snows to the point where it was needed. Mr. Hodsdon could get and use it and attend to the incidental matter of borrowing later.

Yielding to the logic of necessity, Mr. Hodsdon acted on the cranky suggestions of the old hunter and made a bargain with him which resulted a few days later in putting his saw-mill in running condition. He was now able to furnish lumber to enable settlers to build the cabins necessary to shelter their families.

In the meantime he had written to the executor of the Elkins estate and had been informed when the crank would be wanted at the Elkins place. In the autumn of 1802, we find Mr. Hodsdon, who seems to have been a sort of tutelary guardian of the settlements of this section, under contract to build a saw-mill in township

number three, now Garland. The irons for this mill had been shipped to Bangor in the autumn of 1801 and hauled to the township in February, 1802. The team that hauled these irons to number three, hauled the borrowed crank so far on its return to the Elkins place in number four.

In the autumn of 1802, Mr. Hodsdon commenced building the mill in number three with a crew embracing several men who had been making beginnings earlier in the season. Among the latter were John S. Haskell and Isaac Wheeler, Esq. The time stipulated for the return of the borrowed crank which was lying passively near the mill site in number three had arrived. Mr. Hodsdon was now confronted with the question of "ways and means." There was no available team to haul it to the place from which the old hunter had taken it. If there had been a team at hand there was not the semblance of a road, not even a spotted line to indicate the way. No one of Mr. Hodsdon's crew had ever visited number five. No one of the crew knew what rugged hills or impassable swamps might be encountered on the way to the objective point.

There was, however, one large powerful horse at hand. Tradition says he was owned by a Mr. Stevens of Blaisdelltown (Exeter), but there was neither harness nor vehicle. The old proverb that "necessity is the mother of invention" was illustrated anew. Mr. Moses, the master carpenter, made a wooden frame large enough for the crank to rest on, which could be securely fastened to the back and shoulders of the horse. It was now necessary to have a line spotted from the west line of number three to the mill site in number four to guide the men who were charged with the return of the crank. Just at the right time another old hunter appeared. His name was Peter Brawn. He claimed to have hunted and

trapped game over the whole region and he could indicate the easiest route to the mill site in number four with certainty.

Peter was shrewd and plausible. Like many men of the present time, he believed that places of trust are instituted for the benefit of those who fill them. He was often employed to indicate the most feasible route of travel between two places separated by miles of forest, whose inhabitants desired to be brought into neighborly relations. Peter's ruling passion was hunting, and his work of a more public character was made to contribute to the capture of game. If the game he sought burrowed in the highlands, the route he indicated for travel would sometimes lead over the highest hills. If he was trapping animals whose congenial haunts were along the borders of bogs, swamps and ponds, the unfortunates who followed his lines were very liable to be led through mud and water. But, of this trait of the plausible Peter, the party hiring him was ignorant. He was therefore employed to make a safe and easy route to the mill site in number four, with strict injunctions to avoid hills and especially muddy places. All the necessary preparations to start the crank anew on its rounds having been completed, John S. Haskell and Gideon Haskell, both stalwart and resolute men, were detailed to return the crank to the place where its wanderings began. The horse, which was to be an important factor in this important service, was placed in position to receive the load, the saddle was carefully adjusted, the wooden frame was placed upon the horse and securely fastened, the crank was put upon the frame and the expedition was ready to move.

It was a cloudy and dark September morning and the atmospheric conditions were such as to inspire the heart with a sort of indefinable dread. Prudence dictated

delay, but the Haskells were accustomed to exposure and hardship and could bid defiance to wind and rain. They took no compass, but what need of a compass when the confident Peter would make the way so plain that they could not miss it! They started from the site of the present village grist-mill, and moving cautiously north to the corner near the site of the present Congregational meeting house, they turned their faces towards the west and followed the line of the present county road leading to Dexter to a point nearly a mile beyond the west line of township number three. Here the line of the hunter, making an angle towards the south, led them down a sharp declivity to the margin of an impassable bog where it terminated. The most careful inspection failed to indicate a continuation of the line. The unwelcome conviction was forced upon the Haskells that the plausible Peter had proved false.

And now a series of performances commenced that were not down on the program. The horse that had patiently born his heavy load thus far was relieved of his burden and fed upon coarse grass that grew on the border of the bog. The Haskells were now alive to the gravity of the situation. They were in a dense, and to them, an unknown forest without compass to guide them and the sun was still obscure by threatening clouds. The larger part of the day was still before them, which they spent in eager search for some track or trail that would suggest the way out, but in vain. After fruitless wanderings, continued until nightfall, they found themselves at the edge of an opening now known as the Batchelder Hill in Dexter, but were ignorant of the fact. They hallooed loud and long, hoping to hear an answering voice, but there was no response.

To add to their discomfort it began to rain and having done all they could do until the light of the morrow

should encourage fresh efforts, they camped for the night. After a brief time spent in recounting the events of the day and invoking imprecations upon the head of "old Brawn," they fell asleep and slept until the dawn of a new morning. It was still raining.

Hastily eating the small remnant of food with which they had supplied themselves, they promptly renewed their efforts to extricate themselves from the uncertainties by which they were environed. After a brief search they found the tracks of a horse, but they were so completely bewildered that they followed the trail they had struck in a direction opposite from that intended, passing the site of the present residence of Artemas Barton, and a small cabin that had just been built by William Mitchell for use the following spring. Following the trail a little farther they reached an opening near the site of the residence of Horace Jennings, now owned by Seth Bessey, then known as the Severance opening. Being now convinced that they were traveling in the wrong direction they were about to retrace their steps when, unfortunately, both men recalled a rumor that a line plainly marked for the route of a future road had been run from New Ohio (Corinth) to the mill site in number four. Eagerly seizing this rumor they started in a southerly direction in search for this mythical line. In imagination they could see it stretching in either direction and leading to a place of safety whichever way it was followed. The search was continued until night but the line which they saw so clearly early in the day had vanished. They were now on the margin of an almost impenetrable swamp in the present town of Corinna.

Retracing their steps to drier land, they prepared themselves for another night in the forest with nothing to compensate them for their day's wandering save

hunger, weariness and uncertainty. The morning of the third day opened with the same dreary aspect as had those of the two preceding days. The usual welcome breakfast was omitted on account of the absence of the materials which enter into that meal.

After a brief and earnest consultation, the men decided to return to the Severance opening and follow the trail they left there in the opposite direction from what they had done the preceding day. This movement led them to the Batchelder opening where they had camped at the end of the first day's wanderings. A mile additional travel brought them to a small opening hemmed in by hills on the east and west.

Through the center of the opening a stream passed quite rapidly. In a corner of the opening, well sheltered by the forest, there was a small cabin from whose chimney the smoke curled gracefully to the open space above the tops of the tall trees. To their great joy they had at last found the mill site in township number four. Their joy was intensified by finding that the little cabin was occupied by a man and woman whose names were Small—Ebenezer Small and wife, the memory of whose names is still cherished by the loyal citizens of Dexter with affectionate regard, and who are honored as having been the first settlers of this enterprising town.

Mr. and Mrs. Small were greatly surprised by the sudden appearance of the weather-beaten strangers, and with a woman's intuition the latter instantly comprehended their most pressing immediate requirements, and in the shortest possible time placed before them a delicious dish of pounded corn, boiled in milk.

The town of Dexter has long been noted for its hospitality and elaborate entertainments, but her citizens will regard it as no disparagement should it be said that no entertainment within its limits has ever been proffered

by more hospitable hands, or accepted with a keener sense of appreciative gratitude than on this occasion. Dinner finished, the first thought was for the hungry horse three miles away by the margin of the miry bog. He must be found and fed. The remaining hours of the day afforded but scant time for this service, but Mr. Small being acquainted with the section of the township between the mill site and the bog, conducted the men to the spot where the horse was tied.

The hungry animal greeted the coming of the men with expressions of satisfaction that seemed almost human. Not being in condition to bear his load to its destination, they untied him and started on their return to the cabin in the opening, but darkness soon enveloped them and seriously impeded their progress. As they were groping slowly and doubtfully along the resonant tones of the old tin horn reached their ears. It is safe to assume that no music of orchestra or band ever gave greater delight. Anticipating the difficulty they would encounter in traveling through the dense forest after nightfall, Mrs. Small scaled the heights of the hill east of the present village and guided the approaching party along by vigorous blasts from the old tin horn.

On the morning of the fourth day, having been recuperated by a night's rest and an abundant breakfast, accompanied by Mr. Small the Haskells returned to the spot where the faithless hunter had left them to their wanderings. The crank was quickly replaced and with a man to lead the horse and one on each side to steady the crank, they reached the mill site about midday. There was no throng of people to welcome the arrival of the historic crank, but it is easy to believe that the heroic Mrs. Small regarded it with lively interest. In her loneliness she had yearned for the society of sympathetic friends and neighbors. To her, the rough, rusty,

angular and unattractive mass of iron that had cost so much toil and hardship, was prophetic of the time when her rude, bark-covered log-cabin would give place to the dwelling of convenience and attractive exterior. It was prophetic of other homes smiling from the hillsides—of the schoolhouse filled with happy children who were in training for intelligent citizenship, and the church where devout worshipers gladly assembled on each returning Sabbath. Mrs. Small lived to see the fulfilment of her dreams.

The borrowed crank having been returned to the mill site in township number four, the Haskells, neither of whom claimed relationship to the other, resumed their work on the saw-mill in number three. They had been absent four days in getting the crank back to its destination, a distance of less than seven miles. But the hardships they had encountered did not shield them from the jokes and pleasantries of their fellow-workmen. Our future deacon, John S. Haskell, received them with his accustomed good natured retorts and laughed with the rest. He was, moreover, a man of great physical strength and it would not have been safe to push the spirit of raillery to the verge of insult.

With Gideon Haskell the case was different. He believed that the hardships of the late expedition entitled him to be regarded as a man of heroic qualities. He was inclined to put on airs and assumed to be the hero of the expedition. His fellow-workmen did not allow any incident, serious or comic, out of which fun and frolic could be evolved, to pass unimproved. Less than a quarter of a century had passed since the country had been wrested from kingly rule, and kingly titles were used when purposes of burlesque were to be subserved. Our hero was dubbed king, and was addressed as King

Gideon until the close of the season's work in the township.

Raising of the First Saw-Mill

The carpentry upon the frame of the saw-mill was now nearing completion and the day for the raising had been appointed. Men from surrounding settlements had been invited. On the night preceding the eventful day they came in small squads from different points, guided by spotted trees. Camping on the ground through the night they were ready for work in the morning. While preparations for raising were going on frequent mysterious allusions to a certain mill-crank, with an unusual history, excited the curiosity of the newcomers. This was followed by inquiry and the inquirer was directed to Gideon Haskell for information. To each man who approached him to hear the story, he repeated with great particularity of detail the account of the three days' wanderings in the wilderness, making his own participation in the affair a prominent feature of the account. The mill was raised without incident worthy of note. An event of such importance to the township could not, however, be allowed to pass without being appropriately celebrated. The character of the celebration had been determined beforehand. The amusements which generally followed raising of mills, barns and other large buildings in those days were omitted on this occasion by common consent. The unwritten program included an oration to the King. Daniel Wilkins of New Charleston, afterwards a prominent citizen of this section, was the orator. The sound of the axe that had driven the last pin into the frame of the mill was

the signal for the opening of ceremonies. Loud cries of "Long live King Gideon" now filled the air. At a little distance from the mill site, at the edge of the opening, there was a large tree that presented a remarkable angle several feet from the ground, which afforded an elevated and conspicuous seat. A committee of stalwart men waited upon the King with an invitation to occupy the seat that had been selected for the occasion, who accepted the honor because it was more safe to accept than to decline. Shouts of "Long live King Gideon" were now renewed. The preliminaries having been concluded, the oration to the king was announced. No short-hand writer was present to preserve it for later generations, but a few of the opening sentences of this unique performance have been handed down:

"Behold King Gideon who arose early in the morning, attended by his servant, Jack, journeyed over the highway prepared by his servant, Peter, the hunter, towards the land of Ebenezer, whose surname was Small, whither he went to promote the welfare of his people. And it came to pass that as they journeyed, his horse being laden with the royal equipage, they came to a great swamp in the midst of the wilderness where the royal highway suddenly terminated. And they sought for its continuation with great diligence but found it not, and he said—peradventure my unfaithful servant, Peter, has gone to look for game in his traps, even the beaver and the otter which do abound in this great wilderness, and left us to perish in our wanderings. Therefore we will seek for a way to the land whither we are traveling, even the land of Ebenezer. And they tied the horse to a tree and fed him upon the coarse grass that grew upon the borders of the great swamp. And for the space of three days and three nights they sought diligently for the way to the land of Ebenezer."

The orator proceeded with mock dignity to give a circumstantial account of the journey, which was received with uproarious laughter and applause.

The "oration" ended, the old forests rang again with cries and shouts such as had never been heard, and perhaps never will be heard within the limits of the town. Aided by the inspiration of the favorite New England beverage of the times, these excited men kept up the frolic so boisterously begun, through the entire night. Early the next morning, starting on their way home, their stalwart forms soon disappeared in the shadows of the forest.

Our late, well remembered citizen, Isaac Wheeler, Esq., was present at the raising of the mill. He held a commission of justice of the peace which he brought with him from Massachusetts. Believing that his official dignity would be compromised by remaining with his boisterous associates, he quietly withdrew to his camp, which was located near the site of the present Baptist church.

Alluding occasionally to the boisterous scenes of the night of the raising, he related that soon after his withdrawal he was missed by the crowd, whereupon a committee was appointed to wait on him and request his attendance. He was enjoying his first nap when he was suddenly aroused by a violent rapping at his door. He sprang from his couch and, presenting himself at the door, demanded to know the business of the intruders. He was informed that his presence at the mill was requested. Refusing to comply, the committee attempted to enforce compliance, but he resisted with such resolution they deemed it prudent to return to the mill without his company. One of the intruders managed, during the parley at the door, to thrust a blazing

brand through an opening in the camp and set his straw bed on fire.

Gideon Haskell could neither forget nor forgive the rough treatment he had received at the hands of his fellow workmen and when the season's work was completed, he left the township never to return.

Deacon John S. Haskell often related with great animation in his later years stories of pioneer life for the amusement of friends and acquaintances. Among these was the story of the mill-crank, at the close of which an expression of seriousness would rest upon his venerable features for a moment, when he would explain in tones at once regretful and apologetic, "Well we did have some pretty high times in those days."

In September, 1802, while the building of the mill was in progress, Moses Gordon and John and Jonathan Jones of Hopkinton, N. H., visited the township. This was Mr. Gordon's first visit. He came to inspect the lands of the township, and although he made no selection at this time, he returned home with a favorable impression of the quality of its lands and its eligibility for settling purposes. The Messrs. Jones afterward settled in Ripley where they became prominent citizens.

The building of the saw-mill was the close of active operations in the township in 1802. Including the beginning made by Josiah Bartlett in 1801, nineteen openings had been made on as many different lots, one family had been established, a house built for another family, and a saw-mill had been constructed.

The First Winter in the Township

In the winter of 1802-3 the only family in the township was that of Joseph Garland, embracing himself, his

wife and three children, the eldest being scarcely five years old. The names of the children were Orenda, Timothy, Kilby and Minerva. It would be interesting to know more of the every-day life of that little family which was left to solitude and snow through that long cold winter than tradition has handed down. The days of the preceding summer had been cheered by the presence in the township of those kind-hearted men who had left their work to welcome the coming of the family and escort its members to the little cabin in the forest. The courageous bearing of Mrs. Garland had won their admiration and she could always afterwards count them among her friends, but they had now completed their season's work and retired from the township.

The last blow had been struck upon the saw-mill, and the echoes of the ringing laugh and cheerful voices of the workmen had ceased.

Left alone in the wilderness it is very easy to imagine that a feeling of loneliness rested upon this solitary home. If now, discouragement and discontent had constituted the leading elements in the experience of each day, it would excite no surprise in the mind of the reader. To add to the loneliness of the situation, Mr. Garland was obliged to be away from home several weeks on business, leaving his brother Jacob, a boy of sixteen years, to take his place in the family. Accident, sickness or even death might visit the snow-bound household.

But neither discouragement, discontent nor fear of misfortune that might happen found place therein.

Mrs. Garland was loyal to the interests of her husband and children. She entertained the conviction that faithful care of her family and the instruction of her children were the most important of woman's duties. This conviction called out the heroic elements of her character

and raised her to the level of her responsibilities. Her fortitude was sometimes severely taxed by the discomforts of her situation but she met them bravely.

Spring came at length and brought not only sunshine and warmth, but neighbors and companionship, if indeed people whose habitations were separated by several miles of dense forest could be regarded as neighbors and companions. In the month of March, 1803, Wm. Mitchell moved his family from Athens, Maine, into township number four, now Dexter, and took up his abode in the cabin he had built the preceding autumn. The distance between the houses of the two families was about three miles. An acquaintance sprang up between them which soon ripened into intimacy. In their interchange of visits the women of these families generally rode on horseback guided on their way by spotted lines. Mrs. Mitchell was a woman of resolution. When she could not have the use of a horse, she cheerfully made the distance on foot. Reared under the influences of the same religious creed, the two women passed many a pleasant day together. The late Mrs. N. P. Smith, a daughter of Mrs. Mitchell, and for many years a resident of Garland, credits Mrs. Garland with the declaration that she had never spent a happier season than her first winter in the forest of the new township with her little family.

In her seclusion she sought the companionship of her Bible and other good books which proved the beginning of a new religious experience, the memory of which in subsequent years was a perpetual source of satisfaction.

Township No. 3 in 1803

The Garland family was cheered and encouraged by the arrival of several families in 1803. Early in the spring of this year, John Tyler from New Gloucester, Maine, moved into the house that Joseph Treadwell had built for him the preceding year.

Mr. Treadwell and his family, from Danville, Maine, soon followed and occupied a part of Mr. Tyler's house. This quaint old house was torn down years ago to give place to the house now owned and occupied by Charles H. Brown.

The Tyler and Treadwell families were connected by marriage.

John M. Chase built and moved into a house on lot one, range seven, where he had made an opening the preceding year. The site of his buildings was near the residence of the late Bradbury G. Atkins. The coming of the family of Benjamin Gilpatrick was probably in 1803, although it might have been a year later.

Justus Harriman moved his family into the township in 1803 and established a home on lot nine, range nine, where he made his beginning a year earlier. He emigrated from Salisbury, N. H.

John Grant from Berwick, Maine, having purchased the saw-mill built by Moses Hodsdon the previous year, together with the lot upon which it stood, emigrated to the township in 1803 with his family, embracing his wife, three sons, who had grown to manhood, and two daughters. William Godwin came to the township in 1803 and purchased 100 acres of land of David A. Gove on lot eight, range five, where he made a beginning and afterwards established a home.

An Early Name

Since the beginning in 1802 the township had been known as township number three in the fifth range. Its settlement had been begun and its continued existence seemed assured. It was quite natural that the inhabitants should desire a more simple and convenient name. It was desirable, also, that the name should have some historical significance.

As it was a township of flattering prospects, any one of its proprietors would have felt honored by having his name associated with its future history as one of its founders. One of its proprietors, in addition to personal merit and prominence, bore a name that stood high in the list of honored names of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This was Hon. Levi Lincoln, afterwards governor of his state, and by common consent the township was called Lincolntown until its incorporation in 1811.

Old Names

The township lying next north of Lincolntown, now Dover, was still designated by number and range. The township west of it, now Dexter, was called Elkinstown from Samuel and John Elkins, who built the first mills there. The township on the south, now Exeter, was called Blaisdelltown from Dr. John Blaisdell, who had aided its settlement. On the east was New Charleston, now Charleston.

The early names of this community of townships

strike the ear strangely now. Nevertheless they are a part of the history of the times.

In Quest of Food

Corn bread and salt pork were the staple articles of food of the early settlers of Garland. This unwritten bill of fare was sometimes varied by fish taken from the streams which threaded the township, and wild game captured in the forest.

After a year's residence in the township, the pioneer could raise the corn needed for his family, but not much pork was produced for several years.

In the autumn of 1803, John S. Haskell was boarding in the family of John Tyler. On a certain day Mrs. Tyler had raised the last piece of pork from the bottom of the barrel. She cut this into halves, one of which fell back into the brine with a splash, which if not "solemn," was sadly suggestive that the supply was running short. It was plain that a fresh supply must be obtained or the bill of fare curtailed. The latter alternative could not be submitted to if possible to avoid it. But a fresh supply would require a journey through the woods to Bangor on horseback, a distance of twenty-five miles, coupled with the uncertainty of finding it in that place. The case was urgent and Mr. Haskell volunteered to make the journey.

Knowing that his friend, Isaac Wheeler, had a quantity of the coveted article stored at Levant, now Kenduskeag, for future use, he took the wise precaution of obtaining his consent to take a stipulated quantity of it in case the journey to Bangor should prove fruitless.

Reaching the latter place in due time, he could find the article he was in quest of only in one place, and that was of the quality that the historic Jack Spratt is alleged to have had a preference for. Mr. Haskell ventured the suggestion that the price seemed high for the quality of the meat. The merchant replied, "It is as cheap as it can be afforded—take it or leave it." Quietly accepting the alternative so curtly offered, he cast a lingering look at the barrel whose contents he had come so far to inspect, and bidding the proprietor a respectful good-bye, started on his return home. Reaching Levant he took from Esquire Wheeler's barrel the quantity stipulated for and resumed his journey homeward.

At New Ohio (now Corinth) he met the old hunter, Snow, who two years earlier had opportunely helped Moses Hodsdon to the historic mill crank, to take the place of the one which had been unfortunately broken. Mr. Snow had just killed and dressed a large and very fat bear. In those days there were more bears than people who relished the flesh of that animal. It had, therefore, no marketable value, and the old hunter gave Mr. Haskell as much of it as he could conveniently carry. Greatly elated at his good fortune, Mr. Haskell resumed his journey. On reaching home he informed his friends, who were impatiently awaiting his return, that he had brought with him "a good lot of excellent meat, both fresh and salted."

It was now supper time and for obvious reasons the members of the family were unanimous in their desire to sit down to a square meal of fresh meat. A frying-pan of good size was forthwith placed upon the glowing coals and filled with generous slices. It was soon cooked and placed upon the table and supplemented by such other articles as their limited supplies afforded, it presented an inviting repast. Joseph Treadwell and family who lived

under the same roof were invited to the feast. Gathered around the table they partook of the supper with unmistakable satisfaction, the fresh meat being greatly relished. Mr. Haskell was warmly congratulated upon his success as caterer. And now comes the dénouement. With a mischievous twinkle of the eye, the caterer quietly informed the company that the meat they had eaten was not pork as they had supposed, but the flesh of a bear. A Frenchman would say that a person can learn to eat almost anything if he will only try. The trouble in this case was, that those who had so highly enjoyed the entertainment had not been used to eating the flesh of a bear, and French philosophy did not save them from the consequences of having eaten the kind of food, the name of which as food had a most unsavory sound. The women of the party suddenly exhibiting unmistakable indications of repugnance, the caterer wickedly indulged in one of his heartiest laughs. But the tables were soon turned. Brooms were plenty in those days because the women could make brooms. A small sapling of the requisite length and size, a little bunch of flaky boughs of hemlock or cedar placed in layers, a strong flaxen string twisted on the spindle of the old wheel in the corner, constituted all the necessary materials. The stems of the boughs were tightly tied to the handle and the broom was ready for use. But then, as now, brooms were not used exclusively for sweeping floors. When those women had partially recovered from their recent upheaval, they instinctively seized the brooms that stood in the corners and made a sudden and resolute attack upon our future deacon, who, deeming "discretion the better part of valor" made a hasty retreat into the shadows of the forest. Now the laugh was fairly turned, illustrating the old proverb that "he laughs best who laughs last."

Lincolntown in 1804

So far as is known only two families established homes in the township in 1804. Isaac Wheeler, Esq., then recently married, commenced housekeeping in the log-cabin he had built two years earlier near the site of the present Free Baptist meeting house. Later in the same season he built a comfortable frame house on the site of the house afterwards owned by the late William B. Foss.

James McClure having purchased Edward Sargent's interest in lot three, range five, moved his family into a cabin that stood near the site of the present house of Samuel O. Davis. Peter Chase, who made a beginning on lot seven, range nine, two years earlier, cleared a piece of land in 1804, raised a crop and built a house. Moses Smith bought Thomas Finson's interest in lot six, range nine, in 1804, and made preparation for a future home. William Godwin came to the township again this year and enlarged the opening begun the preceding year.

James Holbrook, a brother-in-law of Isaac Wheeler, purchased the westerly part of lot eight, range five, of Mr. Godwin and felled an opening there. Years later this lot passed into the hands of Benjamin Garland, who lived there several years.

Amos Gordon of Hopkinton, N. H., made his first visit to Lincolntown in June, 1804, and purchased of Joseph Garland a part of lot nine, range ten, paying four dollars an acre for it. This was a large price for land at that time, but it occupied an eligible site—was of excellent quality and situated in the part of the township that was attracting more emigrants than any other at that time. Amos Gordon was the grandfather of our well-known citizens, Horace H., James P. and Albert

G. Gordon. Mr. Gordon performed this journey on horseback by the way of Kennebec to Ripley, where he had acquaintances, and thence to Lincolntown. After having selected and purchased the land of his future home he returned to New Hampshire to prepare for a change of residence. In September of the same year he revisited the township, cleared land and built a log house for the reception of his family the following spring.

About the time he started on his second visit to the township, which was on horseback, five men of his acquaintance went to Massachusetts to take passage in a sailing vessel for the same destination. These were his son, Moses Gordon, Jeremiah Flanders, Sampson Silver, Caleb Currier of Hopkinton, N. H., and Edward Fifield of Ware of the same state. Arriving at Newburyport they were much disappointed at not finding the vessel in which they had engaged a passage. Waiting several days they became impatient of the delay and took passage on a rude fishing-smack that had just discharged a cargo of wood and was about to start on the return voyage to the Penobscot. They took on board with them a pair of oxen and an ox-wagon belonging to Moses Gordon, a horse owned by Mr. Fifield, supplies for themselves and tools for their work.

These men started on their journey for the double purpose of inspecting the lands of the township and of assisting Amos Gordon in building his house and preparing land for crops of the following spring. With the exception of Mr. Currier they all became residents of the township a few years later.

In Peril of Shipwreck

Weighing anchor, two fruitless attempts were made to get out of the harbor. The third attempt was successful. The vessel had scarcely got out to sea before these men discovered to their dismay that they were in an unseaworthy vessel, commanded by a drunken captain and manned by an incompetent crew. A violent storm soon arose, intensifying their anxiety. After hours of weary watching and hard work at the pumps by turns, the vessel entered Townsend harbor. Here they found several vessels that had sought shelter from the fury of the storm, among which was a vessel bound to Frankfort. Not desirous of continuing their acquaintance with the captain and crew with whom they first sailed, they transferred their effects to the Frankfort vessel and took passage in her. Arriving safely at Frankfort in due time the oxen, horses and ox-wagon were landed. Mr. Fifield proceeded directly to the township and arranged with Joseph Garland and John Grant, who now owned the mill built two years earlier, to send a pair of oxen each to help the incoming emigrants along. The supplies and tools were transferred to the boat belonging to the vessel and under direction of the mate, Messrs. Flanders, Silver and Currier brought them safely to Bangor.

From Frankfort to the Township

The oxen, as soon as they were in condition to begin their overland journey, were hitched to the wagon and driven to Bangor by Moses Gordon. Here the tools and

supplies were transferred from the boat to the wagon. A Mr. Hasey of Levant, who was in Bangor at the time with an ox-team, assisted Mr. Gordon to haul his load to the elevated land away from the river. The party passed the night at the Campbell place in Bangor. The next morning Mr. Campbell helped them to the north line of Bangor with his team, where they met Mr. Fifield with Joseph Garland's oxen. The team now moved slowly forward, crossing the clayey bed of the unbridged Kenduskeag at the foot of a long declivity, now known as the Jameson Hill, without accident.

The party reached Levant, now Kenduskeag, at nightfall, where they tarried until morning with Major Moses Hodsdon. From this point to Lincolntown, a distance of fourteen miles, a sled road had been bushed out to what is now known as West Corinth, thence to the Simon Prescott place in the northwest corner of New Ohio (Corinth), thence to the mill in Lincolntown (Garland). The old county road from Garland to Bangor, established about a dozen years later, followed very nearly the route of the sled road which has been described. Our party of emigrants took an early breakfast and an early start from the hospitable home of Major Hodsdon with the determination to reach their destination before indulging in another night's sleep. They had fourteen miles to travel over a way which no wheeled carriage had ever passed, but they had a strong, although slow moving team. They had, also, three or four stalwart, resolute men, armed with axes and handspikes, to precede the team and widen the way for the passage of the wagon. Three miles on their way they met Landeras Grant from Lincolntown with another yoke of oxen to aid in hauling the load. Their progress was slow and night overtook them four miles short of their objective point. It was now raining and very dark, but they

moved on without serious interruption until they reached the swamp about one mile south of the present village of Garland. Here the wheels sunk into the mud to the hubs and it was so dark that the axemen were unable to see the obstacles that were in the way. Fortunately the way was now wide enough to admit of the passage of the wagon if the numerous sharp angles could be avoided. Landeras Grant was the man for the occasion. He was familiar with every part of the way and knew every angle—seemed to know it instinctively—and could indicate it as well in the darkness of night as in the light of day. With Landeras to pilot them they were sure to get safely through. He therefore took charge of the expedition, and obeying his commands, the teamsters "hawed and geed" and floundered through the swamp. The party was now near the end of its journey and an hour later it was comfortably quartered in John Grant's camp near the mill in Lincolntown. Before retiring to rest the members of the party gave to the mirey swamp which had so seriously retarded their progress the name of "The Lake," which it retained many years. In 1814, the town of Garland voted to lay out a road from "The Lake, so called, to Exeter line."

After a brief rest the men of this party repaired to lot nine, range ten, the site of the present home of D. B. McComb, and commenced building a cabin for the reception, in the following spring, of Amos Gordon's family. At the completion of this job a piece of land was cleared for raising a crop the following year. The men then repaired to lot eleven, range three, the site of the present home of Joel W. Otis. This lot and lot number ten in the same range had been purchased by Edward Fifield. On lot number eleven a piece of trees had been felled and the ground burned over. When

or by whom the opening had been made tradition does not inform us. Being remote from other beginnings, it probably had been made without attracting the attention of other settlers and quietly abandoned. But the question as to who had made this beginning did not trouble Mr. Fifield. His own title being satisfactory, his immediate purpose was to clear the land for a crop the following year, which by the help of his companions was soon accomplished. Late in autumn the Gordons, Mr. Fifield and their companions returned to New Hampshire to prepare for the renewal of their efforts to wrest homes from the unwilling wilderness.

Early Births in the Township

It has been said that children are among the earliest productions of a new colony. Whether this is true as a general proposition or not, it was true of the settlement at Lincolntown as facts will show. There is a tradition that in the year 1803, the second year of the settlement, a son was added to the household of John and Agnes Grant Knight. If the fact is in harmony with the tradition, this was the first birth in the new township. There are records to show that in 1804, the third year of the settlement, there were four births in the township. On the 24th of January, 1804, there was born to Miriam Chase, wife of John M. Chase, a daughter, Polly Chase. To the family of Joseph and Zeruiah Garland, there was the addition of a daughter, Zeruiah Garland, born February 3, 1804. To the family of Justus and Miriam Harriman there was the addition of a son, Manoah Harriman, born May 14th,

1804, and to the family of Isaac and Betsey Murray Wheeler, there was the addition of a son, Reuben Wheeler, born September 20th, 1804. These records were copied from family records and entered upon the records of the town after its incorporation in 1811.

Lincolntown in 1805

A resident of any railroad village in the state of New Hampshire might, in the year of grace, 1868, have risen at a convenient hour in the morning, sipped his cup of coffee, read the morning news leisurely and stepped aboard the cars, valise in hand, and at the end of a journey that had been monotonously comfortable, have found himself at night enjoying the hospitality of friends in the pleasant town of Garland.

A Striking Contrast

The convenience, dispatch and comfort of journeying now are in strange contrast with the discomfort and hardships of traveling at the opening of the present century. At the opening of the year 1805, there were living in Hopkinton, N. H., three families who had determined to leave the homes of their birth, the friends of their youth, and the associations of their earlier life and establish new homes in a remote township of eastern Maine. These were the families of Amos Gordon, including himself, his wife, several sons and four daugh-

ters, whose names were Polly, Betsey, Nancy and Miriam; John Chandler and family, consisting of himself, his wife and several children, among whom was our late and well remembered citizen, James J. Chandler, then a boy of seven years; Moses Gordon and his wife and a daughter of fourteen months. The families were accompanied by Jeremiah Flanders and Sampson Silver, who afterwards became citizens of the township. The latter was a brother of Moses Gordon's wife. The company of emigrants embraced men and women in the vigor of life, boys and girls and children of tender age. Early in February, their preparations having been completed, they bade adieu to relatives and friends whom they might never again see, and taking passage upon open sleds they committed themselves to a sea of snow of uncommon depth even for an old-fashioned New England winter. The journey was made with horse teams. They were obliged to take with them supplies both for the journey and for immediate use at the journey's end, and such household goods as were necessary to meet the simple requirements of pioneer life.

They had scarcely started on their journey when they encountered a storm, which was the first of a succession of storms that assailed them almost every day until they reached the end. There was an unlimited expanse of deep snow on every side of them and furious clouds of snow, driven by fierce winds, above them. The several teams, though traveling as near each other as was consistent with convenience and safety, were sometimes hidden from each other through almost the entire day in "the tumultuous privacy of storm." There was, however, one mitigating circumstance. Much of the latter part of their route led them through dense forests that shielded them somewhat from the violence of the storms. But their progress was toilsome and tedious. Much of

the country through which they passed was sparsely settled. There were but few public houses on the latter part of their route, but the hospitality of the scattered families was limited only by their ability. When this party of emigrants reached the town of Harmony, they were tendered the use of the house and barn of Mr. Leighton, who, with his worthy wife, administered to their wants and comfort to the full extent of their ability. Mrs. Leighton had, a few months earlier, presented her husband with twin children, who, disturbed by some of the ills of childhood, cried vociferously through a large part of the night. The mother walked the room with them, carrying each by turn, endeavoring to soothe them by singing that grand old tune, Old Hundred. It was a satisfaction to know that reared by such a mother, under the inspiration of such music, they became substantial citizens of an intelligent community.

The snow had reached such depth when the party arrived at Harmony that a detention of several days seemed inevitable. The sleds were unloaded and the men started with their teams with the intention of breaking their way to the end of their route. When they had reached the next township, now Ripley, they were much elated to find that, in anticipation of their coming, the settlers of Lincolntown had broken the way through the snow to that point as an expression of their satisfaction at the prospect of so large an accession to their numbers.

Returning to Harmony the party reloaded their sleds and renewed their journey. At nightfall they found themselves within the limits of the present town of Dexter, where they passed the night in an old camp. The night of the next day, February 22, 1805, found them at the end of their journey. They had taken

twenty-one days to perform a journey of about two hundred miles. The fast sailing steamers of the present day would make their trips across the Atlantic Ocean and return in an equal period of time.

Amos and Moses Gordon, with their families, went directly to the log house that had been built the preceding autumn, where they quickly started a fire with fuel that had been prepared and left in the house.

When ready to cook their first meal Mr. Gordon, assuming a mysterious air, went to a barrel that at the close of the previous season's operations had been left partly filled with pork, intending to surprise the hungry members of his household with a generous piece of that article. The surprise was complete—but Mr. Gordon was the individual surprised. In the interval between autumn and the time of the arrival of the family some of the original dwellers of the "forest primeval" had appropriated the meat.

John Chandler and family spent the first night in Lincolntown with the family of Joseph Garland. Afterwards they were quartered a few weeks with the family of Justus Harriman.

Burned Out

The Gordon and Chandler families had experienced severe hardships during their recent journey to Lincolntown and hardships were still in store for them. They were yet to be buffeted by forces that seemed to challenge their right to a foothold in the new township. They had been assailed by violent storms through weary days while on their way to it. Now that they had

safely reached it a more severe trial awaited some of their numbers. While in the township in the autumn of 1804, Amos Gordon purchased a piece of land just within the limits of the present town of Dexter, about two miles away from his own land, for his son Moses Gordon. A small opening had been made upon it, and a cabin of logs with a bark roof had been built.

This would shelter his family until better accommodations could be provided. In the month of March, after they had recovered from the fatigue of their recent journey and a hard crust had formed upon the surface of the deep snow, Moses Gordon, assisted by other members of the family, embraced the opportunity to haul his furniture, household goods and other needful things to his cabin on a hand-sled. Having finished this work, he repaired to the little cabin early one bright morning and arranged his scanty supply of furniture so as to give the one solitary apartment as cheerful an aspect as possible. After building a fire in the stone fire-place and guarding it, as he believed, from danger of accident, he returned to get Mrs. Gordon to introduce her to the new home. The latter hastily preparing herself, they started on their morning's walk. The pure, bracing air of the early spring morning imparted buoyancy to their movements and inspired courage for the encounter with the hardships immediately before them, and inspired hopes of the "better time coming." A brisk walk carried them to the little opening which two hours earlier had contained all their worldly goods, when, to their utter dismay, the site of their little cabin presented nothing but a heap of blackened and smouldering ruins. Their household goods, their wearing apparel, their scanty supply of food, all the articles for use and convenience that had been made by Mrs. Gordon's own hands—all these things had disappeared in a brief hour.

This sudden change of prospect was too much even for the cheerful, the hopeful, the courageous Mrs. Gordon. She fainted and fell upon the icy crust that covered the snow.

When consciousness returned, she found herself sitting upon an old chest that had been left outside the cabin because it was worthless. It was the only thing that had escaped the fire. A sickening smoke was curling up from the blackened ruins, as if in mockery of her grief. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon returned wearily to Amos Gordon's to remain until other arrangements for housekeeping could be made.

During the spring of 1805, Mr. Gordon selected, and afterwards purchased lot ten, range five. The year following he felled six acres of trees on the lot and built a house on the site now occupied by the Murdock buildings. The boards which covered the house were hauled from Elkinstown (Dexter) with an ox-team. It required two days to go to that place and return with a load, although the distance was only five miles.

Early the following autumn he moved his family into the house. The boards with which the house was covered, shrunk by the heat of the fire in the large stone fireplace, leaving openings for the winds to enter unbidden. The members of the family would sometimes awaken in the morning to find that wind and snow had provided an extra covering for their beds. Thus it was with many of the houses of the earlier settlers.

A Spacious Sleeping Apartment

John Chandler and his family, who accompanied the Gordon families on their journey to Lincolntown, spent

the night in the township under the hospitable roof of Joseph Garland. The next day they found quarters in the cabin of Justus Harriman, where they remained until the first of May. Mr. Chandler had purchased of Arnold Murray his interest in lot eight, range nine, which joined Mr. Harriman's lot. Mr. Murray had felled an opening on this lot three years earlier and had raised one or two crops there. Henry Merrill, who married a granddaughter of John Chandler, now owns and occupies the same lot.

Mr. Harriman's little cabin afforded close quarters for his own family. There was scarcely more than standing room for two families. Lodgings for the Chandler family must be sought elsewhere. Necessity often enforces compliance with accommodations that accord neither with choice nor convenience. In this case it compelled the Chandler family to resort to the barn for lodgings. Beds were, therefore, placed in the barn and comfortably furnished. The inconvenience in the case was in getting to and from the barn through the snow and water of the warm spring days. Repairing to the barn for the night without adequate protection for the feet, the hosiery of the family became saturated with water. Cold nights followed warm days and the footwear would freeze. Fruitful in expedients, Mrs. Chandler wrung the water from the hosiery and placing it between the feather and straw beds it came out in the morning in good condition for use.

The Surprise

Soon after the arrival of the Chandler family in the township Mr. Chandler commenced preparations to build

a house. Before the coming of May he had a frame up, ready to cover; also a supply of boards and nails. Keeping house at Mr. Harriman's, where the room was so limited, had become irksome to both families. Mrs. Chandler cherished a strong desire for a home of her own at the earliest possible date. One day, early in May, Mr. Chandler was about to start on a business trip to Bangor on horseback. He would be absent three days. As he rode from the dooryard Mrs. Chandler mysteriously hinted that on his return he would find something to surprise him. He had no sooner disappeared in the forest than she summoned their hired man, Sampson Silver, to her assistance, directing him to equip himself with the necessary tools and go to the house frame which was a short distance away and nail to frame and rafters enough boards to shield herself and family from wind and rain. Mr. Silver, entering into the spirit of the joke, had accomplished the work he was directed to do by nightfall of the first day. At the close of the second day, which opened auspiciously for the accomplishment of their plans, beds, cooking utensils and other things necessary to a rude form of housekeeping had been moved in and the family had taken possession of their new quarters.

But now to their dismay ominous clouds were rapidly gathering. About midnight while the members of this little family might have been indulging in pleasant dreams, inspired by the sentiment that "be it ever so humble there is no place like home," the rain suddenly came, and, to use a modern phrase, "the storm center" seemed to rest directly over the devoted household. With the ready command of expedients characteristic of the early settlers, Mrs. Chandler promptly summoned the hired man, and together they rolled beds and bedding into the smallest possible compass and covered them

with boards which were at hand, thus saving them from getting wet. The morning of the third day dawned pleasantly and it was spent in obliterating the traces of the recent rain and preparations for the reception of Mr. Chandler on his return from Bangor.

The mind of the latter as he approached his home was sharply exercised over the solution of the character of the surprise that awaited his return. Emerging from the shadows of the forest just as night was shutting over the scene, into the little opening which he had often looked upon as the site of his future residence, he met his wife who smilingly invited him to the comforts of their new home. This was the surprise so mysteriously suggested as he rode from the Harriman cabin three days earlier. Mr. Chandler now continued the work on the new house which Mrs. Chandler had so heroically begun, until it reached the condition of a comfortable dwelling.

A Discovery

The difficulty of procuring seed for crops constituted one form of hardship for the early settlers of a new township. They were often compelled to travel many miles on foot for this purpose and bear their purchases home on their shoulders.

Mr. Chandler was, however, more fortunate in supplying himself with seed for his first crop of potatoes. He found a plat that had been planted with potatoes the preceding year by Mr. Murray, who had left the crop in the ground through the winter, which, covered by the deep snow, had not been frozen. From this plat he dug

eight bushels of the tubers that were in good condition for seed.

From seed thus obtained many crops were raised in this and subsequent years by Mr. Chandler and his neighbors. This discovery was more to the Chandlers than the acquisition of a thousand gold dollars to a Vanderbilt of the present time.

Arnold Murray, who had made a beginning on lot eight, range nine, in 1802 and had sold his interest in the lot to John Chandler in 1805, made another beginning on lot eleven, range nine, in 1805, where he lived for several years. This lot afterwards passed into the hands of a Mr. Besse and has since been known as the Besse place, although it has passed through the hands of several different owners since.

Another Fire in 1805

An ever present menace to the inhabitants of a new township is the liability to the loss of their homes and property by fire. The flues that conducted the smoke from the fierce fires of the large stone fire-places of their humble cabins were often built of sticks and clay. Such chimneys would sometimes burn and the debris falling into the capacious fire-place below, the cabin would escape destruction by the fiery agent. But the more immediate danger from fire arose from the necessity of clearing land for crops by burning the forest growth. In times of drought the fire which had been set to clear the lands for the season's crops would be driven by adverse winds towards the buildings of the settlers and their homes would suddenly disappear.

Josiah Bartlett, who had made the first beginning in the township, was the subject of a misfortune of this kind in 1805. He had built a small but comfortable house and barn, and with characteristic prudence, had laid in supplies for use through the summer and autumn, and seed for his crops. He had also provided himself with an abundance of clothing. In his barn were a yoke of oxen, a horse and his farming tools. One day while at work at a considerable distance from the buildings they took fire from some burning piles near them. His sister, afterwards a Mrs. Chase of Epping, N. H., who was keeping house for him, was absent on a visit at William Sargent's, who lived where James Rideout now resides.

When he saw that his buildings were on fire he hastened to them, reaching them just in time to save one feather-bed. The horse and one ox were burned to death in the barn. The other ox died the next day. In relating these occurrences years later to children and friends Mr. Bartlett used to say that as he could not save the buildings by his unaided efforts, and knowing that there was no human being near enough to respond to cries for assistance, he carried the feather-bed he had snatched from the flames to a safe distance from the burning ruins and lying upon it, he calmly watched the progress of the destructive elements and congratulated himself that the calamity was no worse.

Mr. Bartlett lost a second barn a few years later and with it some valuable stock.

First Beginning in the Southwest Part of the Township

The coming of Edward Fifield into the township, in company with the Gordon and Chandler families in the autumn of 1804, to clear land whereon to establish a home has been noted. This was the first beginning in the southwest part of the township. Mr. Fifield came from the town of Ware, N. H. Early in the spring of 1805 he returned to the township to build a house and make preparations for raising crops. He was accompanied by several sons and Mr. John Hayes, a carpenter, who took charge of building the house which was located on the site of the buildings upon the Joel W. Otis place. After clearing several acres for a crop of wheat, the seed, which had been purchased of Cornelius Coolidge of Elkinstown (Dexter), must be brought to the place where it was to be sown, and in the absence of any other mode of conveyance, it was borne in bags upon the shoulders of Mr. Fifield and his stalwart sons. As there was no trail leading directly to the Coolidge place, the Fifields followed a circuitous route which had been marked for the convenience of others. This route led them across the outlet of Pleasant Pond to the Murdock place, thence easterly to the brook a little to the east of Maple Grove Cemetery, thence northwesterly to the Dearborn place, thence westerly on the line of the present center road to the Coolidge place. The distance traveled to the Coolidge place and back must have been twelve miles.

The field they had cleared embraced several acres and they were obliged to make several trips to get the required quantity of seed. At the close of the spring farming Mr. Fifield returned to New Hampshire for his

family, which before the close of June, was safely established in the new home.

Coming of Mechanics

Nearly all the immigrants to the township during the first two or three years were farmers, who could build rude cabins and perform other necessary work without the aid of skilled labor. With prudent foresight they brought with them wearing apparel and other articles of prime necessity to meet immediate wants. But as time passed and numbers increased and wants multiplied, there was a demand for mechanics, and mechanics came. Two or three of this useful class of citizens came at an early date. These were followed by others in 1805. In those earlier days of the township the mechanic could not depend upon constant employment at his trade. It was, therefore, the common practice for this class of men to provide themselves with land so that they might resort to the source that supplies, directly or indirectly, universal humanity with food.

John Hayes came into the township in 1805 to do the carpentry upon the house of Edward Fifield, whose daughter he subsequently married. He purchased lot ten in range two and in 1806 built a house upon it, where he lived until his death. The place where he lived is now owned and occupied by S. M. Paul.

In March, 1805, the first shoemaker made his appearance in the township in the person of Enoch Jackman, who emigrated from Salisbury, Mass. Mr. Jackman established his family upon lot eight, range six, where Landeras Grant had made a beginning two years earlier.

The place was afterwards known as the Henry Calef place. No family lives upon it at the present time. Mr. Jackman was a faithful and accommodating workman and was regarded as a valuable acquisition to the township. Like other men of his trade he went from house to house for the families who furnished the stock, carrying his tools with him. He charged seventy-five cents for his services per day and the making of two pairs of shoes was a day's work. He was of a kindly and social disposition and his narrations of the experiences of life in the new township gathered from the lips of his patrons, ranging from the ludicrous to the pathetic, were listened to with great interest. Moreover the click of his hammer upon the old-fashioned lap-stone was prophetic of comfort in the wintry days coming. While on a visit to the township previous to his immigration he humorously boasted that he would bring with him a shoemaker, a schoolmaster and a schoolmistress. The promised shoemaker was embraced in his own personality. Two of his daughters taught school in the old schoolhouse that stood in the corner nearly opposite the present schoolhouse in district number eight. Both were women of great physical strength, and it was a venturesome youth who dared invoke their displeasure. The promised schoolmaster never appeared. Mr. Jackman had been favored with a good education for the times and possessed a remarkable memory. Tradition says of him that after listening to a sermon, although appearing to have been asleep during its delivery, he would repeat nearly the whole of it without apparent effort. Mr. Jackman lived on the Calef place only a few years. His second residence in the township was on lot nine, range ten, now owned by Henry Merrill.

In the spring of 1805, Nathan Merrill, a carpenter and spinning-wheel maker, moved into the township and

established a home on the easterly part of lot six, range two, opposite the present residence of Glenn Morgan.

To the present generation it may seem almost incredible that during the opening years of the present century, and within the memory of many now living, the yarn that entered into the clothing of the inhabitants of the Province of Maine, whether woolen, cotton or flaxen, was spun by hand on the old-fashioned spinning-wheel. Spinning was a widely diffused industry and the monotonous hum of the spinning-wheel was heard in every well-ordered household. The manufacturer of a spinning-wheel, was therefore, regarded as a useful citizen.

John Knight, who two years earlier had married into the Grant family, located and built upon the westerly part of lot six, range two, in 1805. The site of his house is marked by the old cellar that may still be seen a short distance east of the present residence of Albert Grinnell.

Enoch Clough, for many years a well-known citizen of Garland, came to the township in 1805.

Simon French also came the same year.

A Large Crop of Corn

Wm. Godwin, who had purchased one hundred acres of land of David A. Gove and had felled an opening on it in 1804, enlarged it this year and raised a large crop of corn. The large crops of corn and wheat that were early realized attracted many persons to the township.

The site of his buildings was opposite Maple Grove Cemetery.

The First Strawberry Festival

Peter Chase had made a beginning on lot seven, range nine in 1802. A year later he cleared land and sowed grass seed on it. In 1804, that most delicious berry, the strawberry, appeared. In 1805 they were quite abundant.

In the meantime Mr. Chase had built a small house. His nearest neighbor, Moses Smith, had made a beginning on the adjoining lot. Chase and Smith were young men without families and lived together in the house of the former. When the berries had ripened those men conceived the plan of calling the scattered inhabitants together to share with them a feast of berries. In response to the invitation the people of the entire township assembled at the strawberry field at the appointed time. At the end of an hour spent in picking berries they were invited to the house, where to their surprise and gratification, they found a table covered with substantial food which had been provided by their bachelor friends. With the addition of strawberries, and the cream that had been brought by some of the company, and tea sweetened with maple sugar, which the women pronounced delicious, the entertainment was without doubt, enjoyed as keenly as the more elaborate entertainments of the present day. At the close, a brief time was spent in the expression of friendly interest and good wishes. The company then separated and soon disappearing in the shadows of the forest, eagerly threaded their way to their scattered homes, carrying with them pleasant memories to cheer them in the days that followed.

At the close of the season Chase and Smith left the township not to return. It must have been an occasion

of keen regret to the scattered families that an acquaintance so pleasantly began should have terminated so abruptly.

The First School

The school was an essential factor in the progress of New England civilization. It sprang from New England ideas as naturally as weeds from the fire-swept lands of the new settlement. The necessary conditions were few and simple. A half dozen children of school age, living within a mile of a common center, a person qualified to instruct in the simplest rudiments of English literature whose services were available, books of the most elementary character and, in warm weather, a spare corner in some house or barn—these were all the conditions necessary to the opening of a school. The products of the soil constituted the currency of the inhabitants and teachers were usually satisfied to receive these in payment for their services.

After the coming into the township of the Gordon and Chandler families in 1805, the necessary conditions were fulfilled and a school was opened in Joseph Garland's barn, expenses being paid by the parents of the children. Miss Nancy Gordon, afterwards the wife of William Godwin, was the teacher, and she had the honor of teaching the first school in the present town of Garland. This unpretentious school embraced eight bright boys and girls, some of whom, in turn, became teachers of note.

A Disappointment

The early settlers of the township had regarded the existence of a saw-mill therein with great satisfaction, but subsequent experience forced the conviction upon them that it would be of but little advantage to them. The more sagacious inhabitants desired to have such timber sawed as was necessary to the construction of comparatively small and rude habitations, reserving the larger and more valuable growth of pine, of which there were considerable quantities, for subsequent use or sale. They expected to pay bills for sawing by turning over to the mill owners a share of the lumber sawed, but such expectations failed of realization.

John Grant from Berwick, Maine, had purchased the mill in 1803. Early in the spring of that year he appeared in the township with several grown up sons and a six ox team with the necessary equipment for the lumbering business. His plans were not at all in accord with the expectations of the inhabitants of the township. There was a good growth of pine on the mill lot, as well as on other lots in the vicinity of the mill site. In the language of one of the early settlers "there was upon the borders of the stream and meadow below the mill an abundance of pine as handsome as ever grew from Penobscot soil." With a team of his own equipped for service and a crew from his own family to man it, and with a heavy growth of pine of his own in close proximity to the mill site and large quantities that could be purchased at a price merely nominal, he could stock his mill and supply the inhabitants of neighboring towns, and thereby establish a business that would yield him a fortune. The growing settlement of Blaisdelltown (Exeter), New Ohio (Corinth), and New

Charleston (Charleston), extended to the Grants considerable patronage, but not enough to make their business successful. One great hindrance to success was the lack of money. The early settlers were scantily supplied with this vital element of business enterprise. Another hindrance was the total absence of the spirit of accommodation in their dealings with their neighbors. One of these hauled some spruce logs to the mill with the purpose of having them sawed into boards. The logs were of medium size but not entirely innocent of knots. The Grant who had charge of the mill gruffly refused to saw them, giving as the reason that the knots were harder than spikes and that it would take two such logs to make a decent slab.

Repelled by such rebuffs the inhabitants of the northern and western parts of Lincolntown obtained boards to cover their buildings at Elkinstown (Dexter). Among these were Amos and Moses Gordon, Justus Harriman and John Chandler. The refusal of the Grants to saw spruce and hemlock was followed by the necessity of using pine lumber for the most common purposes. Many of the buildings in this and neighboring townships were covered with the best quality of pine boards, while hemlock lumber, which was equally as good for that purpose, was burned upon the ground where it grew, to make room for the crops because the mill owners refused to saw it. After draining the section of the township immediately around the mill site, the mill property passed into other hands about the year 1810.

The Township in 1806

Accessions to the township in 1806 were not numerous, but events occurred that were of importance to the future of the settlement. Jeremiah Flanders, who had visited the township in 1804 and had spent the summer of 1805 therein in the service of Amos Gordon, purchased and made a beginning for himself in 1806 or 1807 on lot eleven, range six, the site of the present home of Edwin Preble.

Sampson Silver, who had made his first visit to the township in 1804 and had worked for John Chandler the following year, made a beginning on the westerly part of lot ten, range five, the site of the present home of the late Albert G. Gordon.

Enoch Clough purchased the westerly part of lot nine, range five, and felled ten acres of trees on it. The place of this beginning is now owned by Ernest Rollins. He subsequently exchanged this place with Thomas S. Tyler for lot ten, range seven.

Philip Greeley came into the township about the year 1806 and bought lot ten, range nine, of James Garland, built a log house and made some improvements on it. At the time of his purchase there was an opening on it of ten acres that had been made by Mr. Garland in 1802. The westerly part of this lot is now the home of George Arnold, and Charles Carr resides on the easterly part. Mr. Greeley emigrated from Salisbury, N. H., through the influence of the Garland family with which he was connected by marriage. He soon sold this lot to William Dustin, a brother-in-law of John Chandler, and made a beginning on lot nine, range eight, and subsequently purchased, and lived upon it until his death. This place was afterwards the home of

the late Artemas Barton, a well-known citizen of Dexter, now owned by his son, R. M. Barton.

John Trefethen settled on lot eleven, range two, about 1806. William and George W. Wyman afterwards lived upon this lot for several years. It is now the residence of John S. Hayden.

Joseph Saunders, an emigrant from New Gloucester, Maine, who had felled an opening on lot four, range nine, in 1802, moved his family into the township in 1806. He had a large family of children, among whom was a daughter who had become the wife of Deacon Robert Seward. The lot where he made his beginning became the site, in turn, of the residence of Nathaniel Emerson and Micah C. Emerson. It is now owned by John E. Hamilton.

Joshus Silver made his appearance in the township in 1806. He did not, however, become immediately a resident here, having lived in Elkinstown (Dexter) and Charleston for several years before establishing a residence in Lincolntown. He finally established a residence on lot eleven, range seven, where he lived for several years. Mr. Silver was a man of some eccentricities. By virtue of being the seventh son of a seventh son, he claimed power over disease.

The First Tanner

During the first half of the present century the tanning business was a widely diffused industry. Nearly every town in the vicinity of the present town of Garland was favored with the existence of a tannery, where the hides of animals slaughtered for food could be con-

verted into leather, thus supplying an ever existing necessity. From the middle of the century the small tanneries disappeared. This was due partly to the growing scarcity of the bark supply and partly to the increasing tendency of absorption of small manufacturing industries by large establishments and corporations, whose command of money enabled them to appropriate improved modern methods and expensive machinery.

A few years subsequent to the War of the Rebellion the small tanneries had nearly all disappeared.

Lincolntown's first tanner, who was also a shoemaker, was Andrew Griffin. Mr. Griffin purchased ten acres of land of Joseph Garland, located on the brook between the present residences of David Dearborn and Barton McComb. Here he built a small framed house for his family in 1806 and a shop for his business. A small level plat still shows the locality of his tan-vats, which were just outside his shop. A rude covering protected his bark and apparatus for grinding it, from rain. His machinery for grinding bark was of the most primitive character. It consisted of a circular platform of plank, ten or twelve feet in diameter, through the center of which an upright post was set firmly in the earth. The section of the post above the platform was about three feet in height. A circular piece of granite six feet in diameter and ten or twelve inches in thickness was placed in a vertical position on the outer edge of the platform. A wooden shaft was passed through the center of the granite and firmly fastened, one end of which was attached to the top of the post in the center of the platform by a revolving joint. A horse, harnessed to the opposite end of the shaft, traveled around the platform. The bark was broken into small pieces and thrown under the rolling stone and thus reduced to a condition suitable for use.

The grinding of a single cord of bark was a good day's work. It was a tedious method, as indeed were all the processes of manufacturing leather in those days, but they met the requirements of the times.

The First Physician

Attendance upon the sick in the new settlements of eastern Maine at the opening of the present century was a long remove from holiday amusement. In the absence of roads the physician in his visits to the scattered families of his own and neighboring townships was obliged to follow uncertain way-marks along angular and circuitous routes through dense forests—to cross unbridged streams—climb over prostrate trees—to make circuit of bogs and swamps and to scale hills and mountains. If darkness obscured his pathway while yet in the forest remote from human habitations, his only alternative was to brace himself for hours of solitude and nervous apprehension while listening to the stealthy tread of prowling beasts (oftener imaginary rather than real) and the dismal hooting of long visaged owls. The companionship of a faithful horse or dog, if he was fortunate enough to possess one, would divert the sluggish hours of much of their dreariness, but the humble followers of Æsculapius were then oftener destitute of both than otherwise.

In the year 1806 the first physician of the township, in the person of Dr. Joseph Pratt, made his appearance. He was accompanied by a brother. The two brothers found a temporary home in the family of Joseph Garland. The destitution of a physician in the town-

ship before the coming of Dr. Pratt had been the occasion of inconvenience and anxiety. His coming was hailed with joy and he subsequently proved himself worthy of confidence, both as a physician and citizen. His practice extended to other townships.

An incident of his early practice will illustrate his fidelity to his profession as well as the hardships which the physician was occasionally called to endure. A Mr. Brockway of Amestown (Sangerville) desired the services of a physician in his family and Dr. Pratt was summoned. It was midwinter—the weather was cold and the snow deep. As a horse could not be used, a more primitive method of travel was resorted to. The distance to Amestown in a direct course was ten miles, but the route followed required more than twenty miles of travel. Daunted neither by distance, depth of snow nor stress of weather, Dr. Pratt fastened on his snowshoes and started in response to the summons. His line of travel led him to Elkinstown (Dexter) thence to his objective point. He arrived in Amestown in due time and accomplished the purpose of his visit, but when ready to start on his journey homeward, a violent storm of snow, the first of a succession of storms, began and detained him from day to day. When he reached home he found by consulting the calendar that he had been absent twenty-one days.

The First Visit of a Minister

Religious meetings in the township in the first few years of its history were neither of frequent nor regular occurrence. Many of its residents having been relig-

iously educated, keenly felt their destitution of religious privileges. The Sabbath, which they had been accustomed to regard as a day for rest and religious improvement, now gave no sign of its presence save by the partial cessation of the ordinary business of the week and the interchange of social visits between the scattered families. When, therefore, after a lapse of four years, they were favored with occasional visits of some devoted minister, they hailed his presence with manifestations of joy and heard him gladly. To them it was prophetic of better days. The glad news of his coming was spread from house to house and the Sabbath found the scattered people with one accord in one place. In their eagerness to hear the words of the living preacher they forgot their denominational preferences, if indeed they cherished any.

The first minister to visit the township was the Rev. Samuel Sewall, one of the numerous family of ministers of that name. Mr. Sewall's first visit to the township was in 1806. He preached his first sermon in the house of Joseph Garland, where the people gathered and listened with great interest. He afterwards made several visits to the township.

First Winter School

The first summer school in the township, taught by Miss Nancy Gordon, in Joseph Garland's barn, has been noticed. The following winter William Mitchell, then residing in Elkinstown (Dexter), taught school in Joseph Garland's house, which occupied the site of the present residence of David Dearborn. The school embraced

scholars of all ages from all parts of the township. Several persons who had passed the limit of school age attended it. It was a school of respectable numbers. Mr. Mitchell had been a student in the old academy at Gilmantown, N. H. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence for the times. He was original in methods, abrupt in manners and stern in discipline. Many of his scholars carried very distinct recollections of his words and ways through life. Our late venerable citizen, James J. Chandler, was one of his scholars.

As Mr. Mitchell was, in later years, a resident of Garland and was laid to rest in one of its cemeteries, some of his early experiences illustrative of pioneer life in eastern Maine at the beginning of the present century may appropriately be noticed.

He early emigrated from Sanbornton, N. H., to Athens, Maine. In the autumn of 1802, he selected a piece of land in Elkinstown (Dexter) and built a small cabin of logs thereon. The site of the little cabin was a short distance east of the present residence of A. L. Barton and near the westerly limit of Lincolntown. The brook, upon the margin of which the cabin stood, is still known as the Mitchell brook. Early in March, 1803, he employed a neighbor with a two-horse team to move his family and such household goods as would be needed for immediate use to his cabin in Elkinstown, a distance of about eighteen miles. Up to the morning of their departure from Athens the weather had been cold and the deep snow had been hard enough to bear up a two-horse team. Unfortunately, the weather had become much warmer and the horses slumped badly. Articles of furniture were thrown off by the wayside from time to time to lighten the load. They pressed resolutely onward until they reached the site of the present town of Ripley where night overtook them.

Too much fatigued to continue the unequal struggle they determined to cease further efforts until strength and courage should be renewed by a night's rest. There was no attractive hotel to offer them entertainment nor even a settler's cabin to invite them to its friendly shelter. A little shelter of poles and evergreen boughs was hastily built. A bed of boughs covered with blankets they had with them afforded a comfortable resting place for the night. The following morning opened brightly but bore with it unmistakable indications of continued warm weather. A frugal breakfast was hastily prepared and eaten. The family was making preparations to continue its journey, when, to their utter dismay, the teamster informed them that it was useless to attempt farther progress with team, and that he should turn it towards home. Neither entreaty nor expostulation availed to change his determination. Throwing off what remained of his load he abruptly left them in a limitless sea of snow. The family embraced the father, mother, an infant son in his mother's arms and five daughters ranging from four to fourteen years of age. This was not promising material for a forward movement, but Mr. Mitchell was a man of resolute courage, and in this respect Mrs. Mitchell was not a whit inferior to her husband. A forward movement was promptly begun. The three older girls were strong and resolute, needing but little assistance save occasionally to rescue a shoe imbedded in the deep, damp snow, from which the foot had been drawn in the attempt to regain the surface. Mrs. Mitchell was fully equal to the task of bearing forward her infant son. The transportation of the two younger girls remained to be provided for. Mr. Mitchell must carry them, but could not carry them both through the deep snow at once. He was a man of expedients as well as courage and quickly solved the difficulty. The

family was now ready for a forward movement which was executed as follows: Leaving Mrs. Mitchell, the baby and the youngest daughter upon the bed of boughs, which had been their resting place during the night, he took the next younger girl in his arms and accompanied by the older girls, he moved forward a half mile, where he left them as the first installment of the party. Returning to the starting point, he conducted Mrs. Mitchell with the baby in her arms to the place where the first installment had been left, carrying the youngest girl in his arms. The regularity and success of the first advance inspired something akin to military enthusiasm. Subsequent movements of the same character brought them to the residence of John Tucker in Elkinstown, which was on the hill a little west of the present village of Dexter. In getting his family forward five miles Mr. Mitchell had travelled fifteen miles in marching and counter-marching. It was near night when the tired family reached the residence of Mr. Tucker, where they remained three days and were treated with the hospitality characteristic of the times. During this time the weather became colder, and a hard crust forming on the surface of the snow, Mr. Mitchell collected the goods which had been thrown from the load on the first day and hauled them to Ripley on a hand-sled. On the fourth day they moved into their own log-cabin by the brook which had been built the preceding autumn. Our former much esteemed resident, the late Mrs. N. P. Smith, was one of the girls that participated in the hardships of that remarkable journey from Athens to Elkinstown in 1803.

The robust personality of the late Mordecai Mitchell, an esteemed and prominent citizen of Dover, was evolved from the babe that Mrs. Mitchell carried in her arms from Ripley to Dexter. Mrs. Smith kindly communicated to

the writer various particulars relating to their pioneer life in the wilds of Elkinstown. Her father's family was the fifth to take up a residence in that township. They lived in a log-cabin within which was the traditional stone fire-place. This was made to do service both in warming and cooking. Their nearest neighbors were the families of Seba French of Elkinstown, who moved into the township a little later than her father, and Joseph Garland of Lincolntown. These families were bound together by the closest ties of friendship—a friendship based upon common experiences of hardship, loneliness and similarity of disposition and religious faith.

The Mitchell and Garland families lived four miles apart, but this was no obstacle to a frequent interchange of visits by Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Garland. A horse-back ride, guided by spotted lines, brought them often together, and in the absence of a horse the distance was made on foot. Mrs. Smith furnished an interesting account of their mode of living while at Elkinstown and of the privations and hardships they endured. Mr. Mitchell spent his winters in teaching, during which Mrs. Mitchell was left in the lonely cabin with the care of her large family of young children. On these occasions she exhibited a degree of courage and fortitude seldom surpassed. If her husband could be useful by giving instruction to the children of the scattered settlements and at the same time, earn something for the support of the family in its straitened circumstances, she was not the woman to interpose objections. Teachers were then paid for their services in corn, wheat and rye at prices fixed by custom. The food supply of the family was of the most simple character. They, in common with their neighbors, kept a cow, a pig and a few fowls. For a year or two they procured their bread

supply from Cornville. When they began to raise crops they got their milling done at Cornville, eighteen miles away. Their cooking was done by an open fire. Among their luxuries were roasted potatoes in milk, hominy (a coarse meal from new corn) with a maple syrup accompaniment—samp (corn in the milk cut from the cob and eaten in milk). Their everyday bill of fare was—for breakfast—corn and rye bread, or milk porridge and hasty pudding. Their suppers were much like their breakfasts. Their dinners were of pork and potatoes, the latter being the largest factor of the meal. Wheat bread was seldom seen. At barn raisings a few years later, pork and potatoes, pork and beans, brown bread, Indian puddings and pumpkin pies were the appropriate articles of food.

Their beverages were water, milk, crust coffee and a drink made of a root found in the forest. They very seldom had the satisfaction of inhaling the odor of the real tea which women so highly prize. The substitutes for tea were sage, balm and raspberry leaves.

It was customary for the women to assist in the lighter farm work. They cultivated the flax plant, which entered largely into the clothing of both men and women. They sowed the seed, and cared for the plant until it came to maturity. Mrs. Mitchell was accustomed to spin and weave its long, strong fibers into shirting and send it to Bangor for sale. She also purchased cotton in Bangor, spun and wove it into cloth and returned it to the same place where it was sold at 50 cents per yard. The travel to Bangor was on horseback. The amusement of the children was simple and healthful. They basked in the sunlight that straggled through the tree tops. They watched with never tiring interest the nimble movements of the squirrel, now running with surprising celerity through the tree tops—now disap-

pearing in the foliage and directly chattering defiance from some distant point. They listened to the "joyous music" of the little brook as it ran past their humble cabin over the stones and shallows. The little brook trout were a great attraction to them as they darted from one hiding place to another, and if perchance they caught one with a pin hook it was a brilliant achievement, for hath not the poet said,

> "Oh what are the honors men perish to win
> To the first little shiner I caught with a pin?"

In autumn, like their squirrel neighbors, they gathered beechnuts to store for the winter. They "lived close to Nature's heart" and their days and weeks were replete with health and contentment.

Mrs. Mitchell was a women of strong religious proclivities. Upon the advent of the family of Seba French she found a kindred nature in the person of Mrs. French. After a brief acquaintance, the two women selected a spot midway between the two houses where they met at stated times for conference and prayer. This was, perhaps, the first prayer-meeting instituted in the present town of Dexter.

In the year 1809 Mr. Mitchell removed his family to township number three, in the sixth range of townships north of the Waldo Patent, now Dover. He settled upon the lot which afterwards became the homestead of his son, Mordecai Mitchell. He had felled and burned over ten acres of trees the previous summer. His first work after reaching the new township was the building of a cabin for the shelter of his family. This accomplished he commenced clearing the burned piece for the crops of the season. During his first day's work he inflicted a wound upon one of his feet with his axe which incapacitated him for further labor through the

spring. But his wife and daughters with characteristic resolution, aided by a hired man, prosecuted the work that had been so suddenly arrested and raised sixty bushels of wheat and other crops that entered into the food supply of the family.

When the Mitchell family had become established at Dover Mrs. Mitchell, at the solicitation of a prominent citizen of the vicinity, held religious services on the Sabbath. Mr. Mitchell, not being professionally a religious man, his wife conducted the devotional exercises and he led the singing and read a sermon or religious literature. These were the first religious meetings held in what are now the villages of Dover and Foxcroft.

Mrs. N. P. Smith, the daughter of Mr. Mitchell, to whom allusion has been made, married a Mr. Bradbury, a business man of Piscataquis County, who died early, leaving his wife with the care of one daughter and two sons.

A few years later Mrs. Bradbury married Deacon Stephen Smith of Garland, where she immediately took up her residence. The children of this marriage were four daughters — Matilda, Caroline, Henrietta and Hannah, who died in early childhood. Mrs. Smith's earlier years in Garland were not entirely devoid of privation. Lewis Bradbury, the younger son of her first husband, went to the Pacific coast about the year 1850, where in course of time he became wealthy, and to his credit it may be said, he remembered his mother and supplied her abundantly with money. From this time onward she had no occasion for anxiety about the future support of herself and family.

Her daughter Caroline went to California in 1859 with a lady friend to seek employment as a teacher. A few years later she married and became the mistress of a home of her own. Deacon Smith died in Garland,

July 15, 1866. In 1873, Mrs. Smith, with her daughters, Matilda and Henrietta, moved to California where they enjoyed the comforts of a modern home provided by her son, Lewis Bradbury. Here, in the neighborhood of her older children, and blessed by the constant presence and tender care of her younger daughters, her later years were years of ease and comfort. She had also the satisfaction of knowing that her daughters were passing lives of much usefulness. While living in Garland, Mrs. Smith was an active member of the Congregational church. On a beautiful Sabbath morning, near the close of her residence in Garland, the churchgoers were surprised and delighted at the presence upon the table in front of the pulpit of an attractive silver communion service, her parting gift to the people she loved so well. She also left a sum of money in the hands of her revered pastor, Rev. P. B. Thayer, to be distributed to the poorer members of the church in case of sickness or want.

Mrs. Smith's father, William Mitchell, Garland's first schoolmaster, died in Garland, May 23, 1842, at the age of 72 years. Her mother died in Garland December 19, 1853, at the age of 84.

Early Marriages

The first marriage celebrated in the township is believed to have been that of John Knight to Agnes Grant in 1803. In 1804, Isaac Wheeler, Esq., was united in marriage with Betsey Murray of Rutland, Mass., a daughter of Alexander Murray. In 1805, Josiah Bartlett, afterwards known as Elder Bartlett,

was married to Sarah Kimball, daughter of Andrew Kimball of Belgrade, Maine.

In 1806, William Godwin married Nancy Gordon of Lincolntown. The marriage of John Hayes to Martha Fifield, both of Garland, occurred in 1806. Isaac Wheeler, Esq., commenced housekeeping soon after his marriage in a log-cabin that occupied the site next to the Free Baptist church. He soon afterwards built a house on the site now occupied by the heirs of the late William B. Foss.

It was in 1807 that Isaac Wheeler, Esq., and his wife made their first visit to their old homes in Rutland, Mass. They took their two children with them on horseback to Bangor and thence to Boston by water. One of these children afterwards became the wife of Charles P. Chandler of Foxcroft, Maine; a lawyer of much prominence in Piscataquis County.

On their return to Lincolntown, they were accompanied by Elisabeth Murray, a sister of Mrs. Wheeler, who soon after became the wife of John S. Haskell. From this marriage sprang a large family of children who, in after years, became prominent citizens of Garland.

The marriage of William Sargent to Lucretia Kimball occurred in 1807. Mr. Sargent lived on the place now occupied by James Rideout.

The Township in 1807

But few events of importance to the township occurred in 1807. Men who had made beginnings at an earlier date were enlarging the area of their cleared lands, erect-

ing buildings and making improvements. John S. Haskell, one of the most prominent of the early settlers, built a small house and barn this year, and was married and commenced housekeeping.

Jeremiah Flanders from Hopkinton, N. H., whose visits to the township in 1804 and 1805 have been noted, purchased lot eleven, range six, this year and made a beginning on it. He built a log camp close by the brook near where William Jones now lives and occupied it while preparing for a future home.

William Dustin moved into the township this year, and lived in the log house upon the lot he had purchased a year earlier of Philip Greeley.

The First Blacksmith

Several of the most useful trades had representatives in the township as early as 1805, but it was still destitute of a blacksmith. The year 1807 contributed a representative of this useful trade to the township in the person of Andrew Kimball of Belgrade, Maine. Mr. Kimball had at this time three daughters here—Mrs. James McCluer, Mrs. Josiah Bartlett and Mrs. William Sargent. These were the attractions that lured him thither. The settlers of a township can get along without gold and silver but not without iron. The latter is, in some form, a necessary factor of civilization, and the worker of iron is esteemed as one of the most useful of citizens. The coming of Mr. Kimball was, therefore, hailed with great satisfaction, but his usefulness was greatly abridged by the want of tools and stock.

The scant supply of necessary materials, and the rude

character of the tools and fixtures used by the blacksmiths, at the opening of the present century, were not unfrequently the occasion for merriment. A man of this trade came into a neighboring township to set up in business. He made a crib of the requisite size of logs and filled it with sand for a forge, put his bellows in position, adjusted his anvil to the top of a stump, and with no suggestion of a covering save the moving treetops, announced himself ready for business.

Shortly after, a stranger who was riding through the township on horseback, lost a shoe from his horse. Meeting a resident, he inquired for a blacksmith shop. The instant reply was—"Why bless you, Sir, you are in a blacksmith shop now, but it's three miles to the anvil." Then, with the utmost gravity, he directed the stranger to the distant anvil.

Mr. Kimball's shop was of smaller dimensions. It was a rude structure of slabs, located on the brow of the village saw-mill. Here he shod horses and oxen, mended plows and chains and did numerous jobs of making and repairing that came within the range of his facilities for doing.

A little later, he built a larger and more convenient shop on the little island just below the site of the gristmill owned by Edward Washburn. Like others of his trade, Mr. Kimball was often obliged to resort to makeshifts to meet the wants of his patrons. Some of these would hardly accord with ideas of the professional farrier of the present time. On one occasion he had business in Bangor, and must go on foot or horseback. By dint of effort he procured a shoeless horse, but a horse without shoes might prove a dangerous horse to ride. Although Mr. Kimball had forged many a horseshoe, successful work of this kind required iron, and of that he had none. In a pile of rubbish in a corner he found

a set of ox-shoes that had been thrown aside as worthless. Shaping these to meet the exigency, he nailed two to each foot of the horse. Thus equipped, he made his trip to Bangor, accomplished his business and reached home in due time without accident.

Previous to the coming of Mr. Kimball, the inhabitants of Lincolntown were obliged to go to Simon Prescott's shop in New Ohio (Corinth) to get their iron work done. This involved inconvenience, loss of time and increased expense. Mr. Prescott's price for shoeing a horse was two dollars.

The Township in 1808

In the year 1808, only one family so far as is now known, established a residence in the township. This was the family of Abner Bond, who made a beginning on lot seven, range eight.

Our well-remembered citizen, Aaron Hill of Bangor, followed Mr. Bond on the same lot where he built and lived for many years. The farm is now owned by Davis and Walker brothers. The date of the transfer of this place from Mr. Bond to Mr. Hill was 1823. The latter married and began housekeeping in 1826.

The year 1808 marks the date of the birth of several children who afterwards became prominent citizens of the town of Garland. Among these were the late Daniel M. Haskell and Horace Gordon.

Joseph Treadwell, who had built the first framed house in the township for John Tyler, and had occupied it with Mr. Tyler for several years, built a house for himself on lot four, range seven, in 1808, where he lived for many years. His twelve-years-old son, the late

John Treadwell, carried the heavy brown ash braces that were used in the frame, from the spot where they were hewn, to the site of the house, upon his shoulder. John Treadwell succeeded to the ownership of this farm. It is now owned and occupied by Joseph Treadwell, the grandson of the original resident. The house is one of the oldest now standing. This is one of the few instances where the original homestead remains in the line of family descent.

The Township in 1809

The population of the township was increased in 1809 by the incoming of several families who settled in different parts of it. Asa Burnham from Nottingham, N. H., settled on lot one, range eight. It is not probable that he remained long in the township as his name does not appear on the first voting list prepared three years later. He became well known in this section as a devoted and esteemed minister of the Freewill Baptist denomination, preaching at various places, including Exeter and Sebec.

A little later, Robert Seward, afterwards known as Deacon Robert Seward, purchased this lot and lived on it until the year 1860, when he sold it and moved to Bangor. While living upon this lot he erected buildings, added to, enlarged and improved them from time to time as convenience required, and his means allowed. He was also diligent in the improvement of his farm, which became at length one of the most productive in the town. His choice of location has sometimes been criticised somewhat sharply because it was a half mile

away from any established road. Two strangers appeared in town at a recent date, who were in pursuit of farms. They were directed to the Seward farm. A little later they were seen and asked how they liked the Seward farm. They replied that they "liked the farm well but they did not care to live in a British Province." But when Deacon Seward made his selection, there seemed a strong probability that a county road from Bangor into the Piscataquis region would pass across his farm, and the location of his buildings was determined by the expectation that this probability would become fact. The Seward farm was purchased by Clark Richardson in 1860, where he lived until his death in 1910.

Jeremiah Flanders from Hopkinton, N. H., having purchased lot eleven, range six, in 1807, and having subsequently cleared land and built a house upon it, married a wife in 1809 and commenced housekeeping. He occupied this house until about the year 1822, when he built a two story house which was among the first two story buildings of the town.

Mr. Flanders improved his farm from year to year until it became a productive one. It is now occupied by Edwin Preble.

Mrs. Flanders was accustomed to repair to a log camp, which her husband had built two years earlier, to do her weekly washing. The camp occupied a site at the foot of the slope close by the brook east of the house where Edwin Preble now lives. On one occasion a downpour of rain through the capacious chimney of sticks and mortar put out the fire. A neighbor's boy, who was making a friendly call, was sent a half mile to get fire to rekindle with. That was before the invention of friction matches. It was no uncommon thing to send to a neighbor's house for coals of fire to kindle anew.

Samuel Mansfield purchased a part of lot eight, in range eight, in 1809, and became a resident of the township the same year, where he lived until his death, which occurred July 3d, 1856.

Hollis Mansfield, a son of Samuel Mansfield, lived with his father several years, but his death occurred before that of his father. He died in 1847.

The old homestead remains in the line of the family descent, being owned by Henry Mansfield, a grandson of Samuel, who still occupies it.

Andrew Griffin, the first tanner and shoemaker of the township, became dissatisfied with his prospects and sold his property rights and business to Simeon Morgan of Elkinstown in 1809, and moved to Levant. Mr. Morgan soon moved into the house vacated by Mr. Griffin. Mr. Griffin was the first resident to leave the township after having established a home in it.

A Notable Barn

In the year 1809, John Chandler built a barn on the site of his original buildings, eighty feet long and forty-four feet wide. This was only eight years after the ring of the settler's axe had first been heard in the township, and seven years from the harvesting of the first crop. Up to this time the inhabitants had as a rule provided themselves with some cheap substitute for a barn.

This barn, towering from an elevated site in the Chandler opening, like the school boy's exclamation point, excited wonder and surprise in the minds of many. Others were filled with admiration of the courage that carried its conception to a successful result, and of the

faith that led to the expectation that the barn would ever be filled with crops.

In the construction of the barn, Seba French, afterwards known as Judge French of Dexter, was the master carpenter. The nails used in its construction were wrought by the hand of a common blacksmith. Some of them have been preserved as curious relics of the morning of the present century.

A More Notable Barn

John Chandler and Edward Fifield emigrated to the township in 1805—the former from Hopkinton, N. H., and the latter from Ware. They had known each other in New Hampshire.

There appears to have been a spirit of rivalry between the two men. It was generally known in the township that each intended to build a barn of unusual size. Both were uncommunicative about dimensions. When Mr. Fifield was questioned about the size of his prospective barn, his uniform reply was—"I shall wait until Chandler builds and then build a larger barn than his."

In 1809, Mr. Chandler took the initiative and built so large that he believed no sane man would attempt to outdo him, but he misjudged. Mr. Fifield was firm in his determination to surpass his neighbors in the number and size of his buildings as well as in the extent of his fields and crops. He was still uncommunicative about the size of his intended barn, but assured inquirers that it would be larger than Chandler's, and that the frame would contain three hundred and sixty-five braces to correspond to the number of days in the year.

Soon after, Mr. Fifield gratified the curiosity of his neighbors with the sight of a veritable barn one hundred and twenty feet long by forty-four feet wide. Like the Chandler barn it occupied an elevated site, and when, years later, the surrounding forests were cleared away, it was seen for long distances. It was claimed to be the largest barn in the State at the date of its construction. Seba French of Dexter was the master builder.

The raising of the building was an occasion long remembered. The country for miles around was scoured for assistance. The flow of the favorite New England beverage was commensurate with the greatness of the building. There are vague traditionary rumors that the men did not all get home with whole suits. As an incident of the occasion no use was found for the 365th brace, a discovery that was followed by a boisterous laugh from the jubilant crowd and a demand for an extra treat.

A Remarkable Journey in 1809

Isaac Wheeler, Esq., and his brother-in-law, John S. Haskell, planned a visit, with their wives, to relatives in Rutland, Mass., in the autumn of 1809. Their company included one little boy of tender age for each couple. There were at that time neither roads nor carriages in the township or vicinity. The only practicable alternative was to make the journey partly on horseback. The pioneers of eastern Maine did not allow trifling obstacles to deter them from the execution of cherished plans. Each couple took its one small boy onto the horse with them, making a company of six to be

carried on two horses. Thus mounted, they jogged leisurely along to Winthrop, a few miles beyond Augusta. Here they hired a two-seated carriage to which they hitched the two horses, and performed the remainder of their journey in luxuriant ease.

The return journey was accomplished in the same manner. The two boys grew to the stature of men. One of them, Reuben Wheeler, died in early manhood, esteemed by all who were favored with his acquaintance. The other, Daniel Murray Haskell, lived to a good old age, a citizen whose personal qualities were worthy of imitation by the generations that followed him.

The First Death in the Township

On the 20th day of November, 1809, the death of Mrs. Polly Fifield, wife of Edward Fifield, occurred. This being the first death among the little band of settlers, it was the occasion of peculiar sadness throughout the township. Mrs. Fifield had the faithful services of Dr. Peabody of Corinth. The funeral services were conducted by a clergyman from Corinth.

The Township in 1810

Sampson Silver came into the township first in 1804 in the employment of Amos Gordon. In 1805, he came again and worked for John Chandler. During this year, he purchased of Amos Gordon a part of lot ten, range five, felled two acres of trees and erected buildings. In

1810 he married and commenced housekeeping. Mr. Silver's old homestead was later the home of Albert G. and Parker Gordon.

Isaac Copeland, who had purchased the westerly part of lot eleven, range five, of John S. Haskell, and had felled an opening on it in 1809, built a house in 1810 and moved his family into it in the autumn of the latter year. He had previously lived in Elkinstown. His place was afterwards owned and occupied for many years by the late Stephen D. Jennings, and passed from him into the hands of his son, Mark C. Jennings.

Cutteon Flanders, a brother of Jeremiah Flanders, emigrated from Hopkinton, N. H., in 1810 and settled on the lot afterwards owned by Asa H. Sawtelle, and now owned by John Hayden.

Ezekiel Straw emigrated to the township from New Hampshire in 1810, and purchased lot seven, range seven. Two years later, having made a clearing and built a house, he married and commenced housekeeping. Mr. Straw's old homestead is now owned and occupied by Lionel Lincoln.

The Rev. John Sawyer made a beginning on lot six, range ten, in 1810, and resided there for several years. The old Sawyer homestead was subsequently owned and occupied in turn by Edward Fifield and I. A. Palmer. It is now owned and occupied by D. F. Patten.

Mr. Sawyer's first visit to the township was in 1809, when he bore with him a commission from the Maine Missionary Society for a few weeks' service.

This society had been organized only a single year at that time. Mr. Sawyer was among its earliest missionaries. His labors here created a deep religious interest and resulted in the organization of a Congregational church, the third organized within the present limits of Penobscot County—the church at Dixmont being the

first, that of Brewer the second and Garland the third. The early history of the Garland Congregational church, and a biographical sketch of Mr. Sawyer, will appear in another connection.

A Sorrowful Event

In the year 1810, a deeply sorrowful event occurred in the township. Joseph Saunders and his brother Oliver were felling some trees for timber on the center road running east, about a half mile east of the center of the township. A tall spruce tree which they were chopping was arrested by a smaller tree as it began to move slowly towards the ground. Joseph stepped forward to weaken the smaller tree by a few blows of the axe, so that it might yield to the pressure of the larger tree and let it fall to the ground, but the larger tree unexpectedly became detached from the smaller and fell rapidly. Oliver, seeing his brother's peril, warned him of his danger, but it was too late. The tree in its downward movement crushed one of his legs. Becoming very faint, he begged for water. His brother replied, "There is nothing to bring it in;" when he instantly exclaimed, "Bring it in your shoe!" As soon as assistance could be procured he was removed to his home. His neighbors believed that his life could be saved by the amputation of his limb, but his family had a superstitious dread of the dismemberment of the human body by the knife and saw, and he soon passed away.

He was a young man, and his death having been the first that had occurred by accident, was a severe shock to the inhabitants of the township. At the time of his

death, he had recently made a profession of religion under the ministrations of the Rev. John Sawyer. Mr. Saunders was a brother of Mrs. Robert Seward, and an uncle of Mrs. Charles E. Merriam.

The First Grist-Mill

A saw-mill had been built in the township in 1802, the year from which its settlement dates. The prompt action of the proprietors in providing a saw-mill encouraged emigration to the township. A few years later a set of stones had been placed in the basement of the saw-mill for grinding corn and rye, but the patrons of this very imperfect machinery complained of an undue percentage of sawdust in the meal thus obtained, and the inhabitants of the township were anxious for a mill that would give them the material for purer food.

The Grant family, who had owned and run the saw-mill from the beginning, had become involved in debt, and were in no condition to confer upon the township the boon of a grist-mill. In 1810, the ownership of the mill property was transferred to Mr. Sanger, one of the proprietors of the township, to satisfy a claim he had on it. Mr. Sanger soon sold it to Isaac Wheeler, Esq., who in turn sold it to Mr. Church of Clinton, Maine. Mr. Church was an enterprising man and a skilled mechanic. The following year he built a small but convenient house on the mill brow, west of the site of the present village saw-mill, and moved his family into it. A depression on the surface of the ground still reveals the site of the house.

Having provided a shelter for his family, he built a

grist-mill upon the site of the present grist-mill. From a block of granite found near the mill he fitted a run of stones with his own hands, and performed nearly all the labor involved in the construction of the mill. It was accounted a good mill for the times, and was patronized by the inhabitants of this and neighboring townships.

The house built by Mr. Church was occupied by his own family as long as he remained in town. It was afterwards occupied by Reuben Bartlett, who emigrated to Garland from Nottingham, N. H., about the year 1819, and purchased the mill property. About the year 1826, he built the more commodious house now owned by Fred Osgood, and sold the house built by Mr. Church to Samuel Johnson, who moved it to the site now occupied by the Eugene French house. In 1829, Benjamin H. Oak of Exeter purchased this house, and the forty acres of land connected with it and moved into it in the spring of 1830, where he lived until his death in 1842. About the year 1844, it passed into the hands of Rev. Leonard Hathaway, who took it down to give place to a larger and better house, where he passed the remaining years of his earthly life.

Death of the First Physician

In March, 1810, Dr. Joseph Pratt, the first physician of the township, died at the house of Joseph Garland, where he had boarded.

Dr. Pratt's faithful performance of his professional duties, and his ever ready sympathy with the sick and suffering, gave him a warm place in the hearts of the people. The intelligence of his death spread rapidly through the township, carrying grief to every household.

Doctors Peabody of Corinth and Skinner of Brewer were his attending physicians. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. John Sawyer at the house of Joseph Garland.

His disease was typhoid fever. He was buried near the present residence of David W. Dearborn. After the Greeley Cemetery was established, he was disinterred and buried there. Neither stone nor other monument marks his present resting place. His immediate successor was Dr. James Parker, who commenced practice here in the summer of 1810, and was the second physician of the township.

Questionings

Why did our fathers emigrate to this barren region where frost and snow hold uninterrupted sway for one half the year, and the reluctant soil yields its inhabitants scanty support as the reward of resolute and unremitting toil? Why did they not seek a more productive soil under summer skies? These questions are often asked by the dwellers of eastern Maine.

The early settlers of Lincoln township were mainly from New Hampshire, Massachusetts and the western section of the Province of Maine. These sections had been settled many years and the best lands had been appropriated. As a rule the families were large in those days, and the old homes had become like overstocked hives. The grown-up children must seek new homes as their fathers and mothers had done in years gone by. The industrial occupations outside of agriculture were limited in range.

The manufacturing industries that now allure young men and women in large numbers from agricultural pursuits, had no existence then. The Lewistons, Lawrences, Lowells and Manchesters, and the hundreds of villages where factories line the borders of their streams and rivers, and the hum of whose machinery is as incessant as the roar of their waterfalls, are creations of a later date. Commercial employments, house carpentry, ship building and other mechanical industries, all on a limited scale, with the additions of navigation and fishing, gave employment to a limited number of people, but the great mass of New England laborers were obliged to draw their subsistence from the heart of Mother Earth. It was therefore natural for young men to choose the employment that had given their fathers the means of support, and not unfrequently, had made them independent. To this class of men, lands that were cheap, productive and accessible were the desideratum. All these conditions could be found in the easterly section of the Province of Maine.

Land could be purchased at low prices, and of its productiveness, there was abundant evidence. The appearance of the surface soil indicated fertility. One enthusiastic prospector from New Hampshire filled his tobacco box with dark rich looking loam which, on his return home, he exhibited to his friends, declaring that it would make good pudding. What disposition he made of his tobacco in the meantime tradition does not inform us. The character of the forest growth indicated strength of soil. More conclusive evidence was found in the large crops of wheat, rye and corn that had been raised in near at hand townships which had been settled at an earlier date.

Inducements of another character were presented to allure settlers. The best statesmanship of Massachu-

setts had been employed to promote the settlement of the eastern lands of that state by the adoption of a liberal policy. Reservations of land had been made in each township by the general court of Massachusetts to aid in the support of the institutions, so dear to New England people—the school and the church; a policy which attracted a good class of emigrants. Other influences attracted other classes of emigrants.

Then, as now, there were men who, being repelled by the conventionalities and restraints of society, were carried on the current of emigration to the outer limits of civilization. There were also men who sought border life to gratify their propensity for hunting and fishing.

Was it a Misfortune?

Such has been the remarkable growth of the western states in population and wealth within the last seventy-five years, that many a worthy citizen of Maine has regarded it as a misfortune that our fathers did not emigrate to the West instead of Maine. At the date of the earliest settlements of this section of Maine, very little was known of the "great west." Ohio, the nearest western state, was then an almost unbroken wilderness, at a great distance away. The difficulties and hardships involved in emigrating to Ohio were an effectual bar to emigration to that state, where, in after years, so many residents of Maine emigrated to their sorrow. Sensible people of the next generation had but little reason to regret that they had been born in Maine. If the question of choice had related to the relative capacity of contributing to the food supply of the world, Maine

could not have been a factor in the case. If, on the other hand, the question had related to the type of men and women who could boast of Maine nativity, its citizens would not shun the comparison. The best types of men and women are not found in the most productive sections.

"In marches of a mighty age,
Our place is on the van."

—Mrs. Mace.

The pure breezes from hill top, mountain and sea contribute to the physical, mental and moral fibre of her citizens. The late Honorable James G. Blaine, who for breadth of statesmanship and grasp of detail, has had no equal in the United States, was an adopted son of Maine, where he lived through the whole of his political life. The Honorable Thomas B. Reed, formerly Speaker of the National House of Representatives, a position of importance next to that of the President of the United States, was a native and citizen of Maine. William P. Frye, President pro tem of the Senate of the United States, who, with his colleague, Honorable Eugene Hale, hold the chairmanships of some of the most important committees of that august body, are natives of Maine. Honorable Nelson Dingley, the able leader of the National House of Representatives, was a native of Maine. The late Honorable Charles A. Boutelle, the able and fearless member of the National House of Representatives from the fourth representative district of Maine, held the chairmanship of the Naval Committee. The late Honorable Melville W. Fuller, also a native of Maine, received the appointment as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The Honorable Bartlett Tripp, minister to Austria under President Cleveland, was born in Maine. The late Honorable Alfred E. Buck, at one time minister to Japan, was a Maine man.

The distinction of serving as governor of Massachusetts, has been accorded to several Maine men. Daniel Webster has been credited with saying that, "New Hampshire is a good state to emigrate from." It may truthfully be said that Maine is a good State to be born and reared in.

Maine is comparatively free from many of the physical evils that afflict the West—evils that result from adverse atmospheric conditions. Among these are floods, which sometimes submerge large areas of territory, phenomenal storms of wind, hurricanes and blizzards, also cyclones that sweep through tiers of states, destroying crops, houses and sometimes whole villages and attended by great loss of life. The population of the West is largely more heterogeneous than that of Maine.

Petition for an Act of Incorporation

The most important event of 1810 was the petition for an Act of Incorporation. The township had been settled nearly eight years and had steadily grown in numbers, and there were now (1810) forty or more families within its limits. It had been favored with an encouraging degree of prosperity, and the prospects indicated continued growth. But its most urgent needs could not be provided for until its inhabitants, in an organized capacity, were invested with the power of levying taxes upon the property of the township. Among their immediate wants of a public character, were roads and schools. A meeting of the inhabitants of the township was called early in 1810 to consider the question of the propriety of petitioning the General Court of

Massachusetts for an Act of Incorporation. At the appointed time, the legal voters assembled at the house of Joseph Garland, and organized by choosing a chairman and clerk. It was decided to petition for an Act of Incorporation.

This important point having been decided in the affirmative, the question—What shall be the name of the prospective town? now confronted the citizens. Standing upon the stone step, which had been fashioned by Nature's hand, and placed in front of Joseph Garland's house, Deacon John S. Haskell moved that the word "Garland" should be inserted in the petition as indicating the choice of the inhabitants of the township in regard to name. The motion was heard with great satisfaction and carried without opposition.

What's in a Name?

The citizens of Garland ought to hold their fathers in grateful remembrance for giving to the town so sensible, so convenient and appropriate a name as that by which it is known. A name may be desirable for what it lacks as well as what it contains. Many towns are burdened with names through whose accentual windings, changing inflections, harsh sounding and unpronounceable syllables drag their slow length. What bottles of ink, boxes of pens, reams of paper, stores of vocal power, and crimes against the rules of orthography and pronunciation are saved in a single decade by the use of the simple name given to this township when it took on a corporate existence. It is a model of convenience and simplicity. It is easily spoken and easily written. Its distinct utter-

ance indicates its orthography and pronunciation. It is scarcely susceptible of being misspelled or mispronounced.

It is not so inconveniently long nor short as to suggest scantiness of material, nor does it deceive the traveller, who is dreamily passing through it, with the idea that he is travelling in Greece, France or Italy. It has a poetic and musical ring that is suggestive of pleasant things. It is also of importance because it is invested with historical significance. It perpetuates the memory of the heroic family, that of Joseph Garland, which left a snug little home in New Hampshire to encounter the hardships, privations and perils of pioneer life through a long cold winter, while yet there was not another family within the township.

The following incident will show that there was something of advantage in the name by which this town is known, on at least one occasion. In the year 1823, there was living in England a family of laborers, including the father, mother and two sons. They were hard-working and respectable people but could see no prospect of rising above the conditions which had been the lot of their parents and of themselves thus far.

They had heard of America, of the people who lived in their own comfortable homes, of its cheap lands and its opportunities. A home of their own filled their thoughts by day and dreams by night until they reached the decision to emigrate to America. They had been compelled to practice a rigid economy in their previous lives, but to secure the funds to pay their passage to the country they sought, they must turn the screws still harder. By reducing their daily expenses to the lowest possible figure, they saved money enough to emigrate to Belfast, Maine. One of the sons aptly, if not elegantly, characterized the money thus saved as "pinch-gut-

money,'' because it was an abridgment of their daily food.

At Belfast, the father supported his family by work as a day laborer two years, but the purpose of their coming to America was to make a home of their own. Destitute of money, they sought land where it could be purchased cheap on credit.

The attention of the father had been called to the township afterwards known as Bowerbank in Piscataquis County. Accompanied by his eldest son, he started on a trip for that township. Reaching the town of Sebec, and finding that the road running north terminated at that place, he decided not to travel any farther in that direction. Having heard the town of Dexter favorably mentioned, he turned his steps towards that place. He had but just passed within the limits of Dexter when the name Garland upon a guide-board struck the fancy of the son. Pronouncing the name several times, and becoming enamored with it, he persuaded his father to visit the town with the attractive name before purchasing elsewhere.

As a result of the visit, he purchased a part of lot six, range six, felled a piece of trees, built a log-cabin, into which he moved his family in 1825. The site of the cabin was at the center of the town on the south side of the center road running east and west, and nearly opposite the present residence of James M. Stone, formerly the home of Joseph True.

By virtue of the industry and economy to which they had been accustomed in the old country, they improved their condition from year to year. A few years later they were living in a comfortable house with such out buildings attached as characterize the home of a well-to-do farmer.

Allured by the thrift of this family, other English

families emigrated to Garland from time to time, whose descendants have taken rank with our most industrious and prosperous citizens. This accession of English citizens may be traced to the attractive name given the town by our fathers.

The family that emigrated to Belfast in 1823, and to Garland in 1825, was the family of Deacon James March. Deacon March often related to his new neighbors that in England after a hastily prepared breakfast, cooked over a fire of straw, he and his wife hastened to the harvest field, taking with them a small barley loaf, which served as food until darkness compelled a cessation from labor.

A Copy of the Petition for Incorporation

A copy of the petition for an act of incorporation, and of the names of the signers, taken from Massachusetts records, was kindly furnished the writer by Dr. John F. Pratt of Chelsea, Mass. The petition, dated March 10, 1810, was placed in the hands of Honorable James Carr, representative to the General Court of Massachusetts from Bangor, who was requested to take charge of it. The petition read as follows:

To the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court Assembled, at Boston, June Session, 1810.

Humbly Sheweth: The subscribers, inhabitants of Township No. Three in the Fifth Range of Townships North of the Waldo Patent in the County of Hancock, that at present there are between two hundred and two hundred and fifty souls resident in said Town and near

fifty persons liable to pay taxes. That from the first settlement of said Township which is nearly eight years since, we have been deprived of the benefit and privilege of an incorporation Wherefore your Petitioners pray the Legislature of this Commonwealth to incorporate them into a Town by the name of Garland, with all the rights and privileges that other towns are entitled in this Commonwealth by the Constitution,—Bounded as follows: East by Township No. Two, in the same Range, on the North by Township No. Three, in the Sixth Range; bounded on the West by Township No. Four in the aforesaid Fifth Range; bounded on the South by Township No. Three in the Fourth Range of Townships North of the Waldo Patent aforesaid, conformable to the original lines and corners as run and set up by Government Surveyors in the year of our LORD 1792, originally intended to include a Tract six miles square be the same more or less. Your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

Township Number three, March, 1810.

(Signed)	(signed)
Edward Fifield.	Phillip Greley.
Isaac Hopkins.	Justus Hariman.
John Stevens.	Simeon Morgan.
John Hayes.	John Knight.
Nathaniel Fifield.	John S. Haskell.
John Trefetheren.	Edward Pratt.
Dudley L. Fogg.	Joseph Garland.
Thom's Gillpatrick, Jr.	Theophilus B. Morgan.
John Pratt.	Thomas Gillpatrick.
Benj. Gillpatrick.	Moses Gordon.
Thomas S. Tyler.	Josiah Bartlett.
Silas Libbee.	John Jackman.
William Blasdell.	Oliver Woodard.
Jeremiah Flanders.	Enoch Jackman.

Cutteon Flanders.	William Godwin.
Enoch Clough.	Abraham Bond.
John E. Gordon.	Samson Silver.
Jacob Garland.	Isaac Wheeler.
William Dustin.	William Sargent.
Ezekiel Straw.	James McClure.
Amos Gordon.	John Stevens.
John Chandler.	Andrew Kimball.

Eleazer Woodard.

Something of the history of each person whose name appears on the petition has been given in preceding pages, except in cases of Isaac Hopkins, John Stevens, Dudley L. Fogg, John and Edward Pratt, Silas Libbee and Oliver and Eleazer Woodard. The name of Isaac Hopkins appears on the voting list only in 1812. It may be inferred that he was only a temporary resident.

John Stevens bargained for a small piece of land on John Chandler's lot, where he lived only a short time. He was a single man. Of Dudley L. Fogg tradition makes no mention. John and Edward Pratt were residents here but a short time. They early took up their residence in Piscataquis County.

Silas Libbee bought a piece of land on the old Harriman place, which he soon abandoned. He afterwards bought a part of the lot known as the Joseph M. Gerry place. He was not long a resident of Garland. Oliver Woodard made a beginning on lot four, range six, where George W. Adams formerly lived.

The petition for an act of incorporation was probably copied from the form which other townships had used. In response to the petition, the following act was passed by the General Court of Massachusetts:

Act of Incorporation

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

An act to incorporate township number three in the fifth range of townships north of the Waldo Patent into a town by the name of Garland.

Section 1st. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled and by authority of the same: That township number three in the fifth range of townships north of the Waldo Patent in the county of Hancock, bounded as follows: Northwardly by township number three in the sixth range; westwardly by township number four in the fifth range; southwardly by township number three in the fourth range; and eastwardly by township number two in the fifth range, together with the inhabitants thereof be, and hereby are incorporated into a town by the name of Garland vested with all the powers, privileges and immunities which other towns do, or may enjoy by the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, that any justice of the peace in said county of Hancock be, and hereby is empowered to issue his warrant directed to some suitable inhabitant of said town of Garland requiring him to notify and warn the inhabitants thereof qualified to vote in town affairs, to meet at such time and place as shall be expressed in said warrant, to choose all such officers as towns are by law required to choose in the month of March or April annually.

In the House of Representatives, February 14, 1811.

This bill having had then several readings was passed to be enacted.

JOSEPH STORY, Speaker.

In Senate, February 14, 1811.

This bill having had two several readings was passed to be enacted.

H. G. OTIS, President.

Council Chamber:
16th of February, 1811.
Approved E. GERRY.

Secretary's Office,
February 11, 1811.
A true copy,
Attest BENJ. HAMANS
Secretary of the Commonwealth of Mass.

The act of incorporation was copied into the first volume of town records, and the correctness of the copy attested by Joseph Treadwell, Garland's first town clerk. An inspection of the geographical description of the township will show that county and State lines have been changed since the incorporation of the town.

The act of incorporation had the effect of converting an unorganized, into an organized community, and of investing it with all the powers, privileges and immunities that a town may exercise and enjoy. Through the agency of the courts it could now enforce legal claims against individuals or communities, and defend itself against claims of an opposite character. It could now assess taxes to make roads, to build schoolhouses, support schools and for other public purposes and enforce their payment.

It was brought into political relations with State and National governments. The ballot of its humblest voter would weigh as much in determining who should be governor or president as that of the wealthiest or most aristocratic citizen of the State.

The transformation of township to town had been made under auspicious conditions. The act of incorporation, the bill of rights of the inhabitants, had been granted by the State of Massachusetts which had been the home of the Pilgrim and the Puritan, the state that had given to New England the school, the church and the town meeting, and to the country the best type of civilization the world had ever known, the state whose soil was the first stained by patriot blood in the War of the Revolution.

The renowned jurist, Joseph Story, signed the act as Speaker of the House. The cultured and polished Harrison Gray Otis signed it as President of the Senate, and Elbridge Gerry, afterwards Vice President of the United States, approved it as Governor.

Garland in 1811

The crowning act of the township in 1811 was its assumption of the powers, privileges and immunities of a corporate existence. The inhabitants of the new town had now only to await the coming of that characteristic New England institution, the town meeting, to enter upon the exercise of their new powers. The inhabitants of the new town now impatiently awaited the act of incorporation which seemed very slow in coming. The nearest post-office was at Bangor, twenty-five miles away, and to the post-office in Bangor the document was sent. A messenger, who was awaiting its arrival, took it immediately to Garland. In this year of grace, 1897, a document mailed in Boston late in the afternoon of a specified day, would reach the post-office in Gar-

land on the forenoon of the next day. The document which the inhabitants of Garland were impatiently awaiting in that memorable March of 1811, was a little more than two weeks in coming to the Bangor post-office. On its arrival at Garland, it was placed in the hands of Isaac Wheeler, who held a commission of justice of the peace bearing the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Squire Wheeler forthwith issued the following warrant, dated March 16, 1811:

L. S. Hancock js: To Amos Gordon, one of the inhabitants of Garland in said county of Hancock, Greeting:

L. S. You are hereby required in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to notify and warn the Freeholders and other inhabitants of said town qualified by law to vote in town affairs, to assemble at the dwelling house of Isaac Wheeler, Esq., on Monday the first day of April next at nine o'clock in the forenoon for the following purposes: (viz.)

1st. To choose a moderator to govern said Meeting.
2d. To choose a Town Clerk.
3d. To choose three Select Men.
4th. To choose three Assessors.
5th. To choose a Constable.
6th. To see what the town will do with respect to a collector.
7th. To choose all other officers that the law requires.
8th. To see how much money the town will raise to repair highways.
9th. To see how much money the town will raise for the support of schools.
10th. To see what the town will do with respect to building schoolhouses.

11th. To see how much money the town will raise to defray the expenses of the town.

12th. To do all other business that the town shall think proper when assembled.

Given under my hand and seal this 16th day of March, 1811.

ISAAC WHEELER,
Justice of the Peace.

Upon the above warrant Mr. Gordon made the following return:

In pursuance of the above warrant to me directed, I do hereby notify and warn the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Garland qualified to vote in town affairs, to meet at the time and place mentioned in the foregoing warrant and for the purpose therein expressed:

This 18th day of March, 1811.

AMOS GORDON.

A true copy—

Attest, JOSEPH TREADWELL, Town Clerk.

The matters of business presented in this warrant were couched in forms that had been transmitted to the inhabitants of Garland through successive generations, and are still in general use. The items of business were presented in these preliminary proceedings with a clearness and propriety of expression that would not be discreditable to any board of town officers that have had the affairs of the town in charge from that day to this.

Two classes of voters were mentioned in the warrant—freeholders and other inhabitants qualified to vote in town affairs. The freeholder was an inhabitant who held an estate of a prescribed value in his own right. This gave him the right to vote in State and National

affairs as well as in town affairs. The other inhabitants mentioned were those whose estate did not reach the prescribed value. These could vote only in town affairs.

The First Town Meeting

The first town meeting was held on the first day of April, 1811, at the house of Isaac Wheeler, Esq., which stood upon the site of the residence of the late William B. Foss, now the home of F. D. Wood and family, a few rods north of the Free Baptist church.

The advent of the town meeting was the beginning of a new era to the inhabitants of Garland. They had lived together for eight years with no semblance of organization. No inhabitant could be compelled to perform the slightest service for the public good although he would share the benefit of such service equally with other inhabitants. The citizens had been groping along circuitous paths in the wilderness, carrying their burdens upon horseback or conveyances of the rudest character. Their children were living without schools, save here and there one at uncertain intervals of time, supported by voluntary subscriptions.

Other matters relating to the public convenience and welfare had been neglected, but the town meeting, the most democratic of American institutions, had come, bringing with it the elements of prosperity and progress. It could not, indeed, create wealth, but it could levy taxes upon existing resources and establish schools. That potent factor of representative government, the voice of the majority, could compel the citizen, willing or not, to bear his share of the public burdens.

The coming of the first town meeting was an occasion of great importance to the inhabitants for reasons other than those which have been noticed. It created places of trust, responsibility and honor that must be filled. It created emoluments which although at the present time would be regarded of trifling importance, were not matters of entire indifference then. It would not be uncharitable to suppose that some of the more prominent citizens, ambitious for office, had been modestly awaiting honors which they believed would be thrust upon them. There were others who were glad of an opportunity to express in some tangible form their good-will towards an esteemed neighbor or friend. There were still others who cherished favorite plans in respect to the location of roads and schoolhouses, and if these could be realized, they cared but little who bore away the honors and emoluments of office.

Punctually at the hour, the inhabitants assembled at the appointed place, and organized the first town meeting by the choice of Thomas Gilpatrick for moderator, and Joseph Treadwell for clerk. Josiah Bartlett, Isaac Wheeler and Thomas Gilpatrick were chosen selectmen and assessors. Edward Fifield was chosen constable and collector, and was voted a compensation of ten dollars for collecting all taxes for the year 1811.

Isaac Wheeler, Esq., was chosen treasurer. John Chandler, Amos Gordon, Josiah Bartlett, John Hayes, Joseph Saunders, Thomas S. Tyler and Ezekiel Straw were chosen highway surveyors. The choosing of highway surveyors at this meeting seems a little premature as no highways had been established. They were instructed to allow twelve and one half cents per hour for work on the highways, a precedent that has been followed to the present time. William Godwin, Andrew Kimball and James McClure were chosen surveyors of

boards. Joseph Treadwell and Amos Gordon were chosen surveyors of split lumber. William Sargent, Benjamin Gilpatrick, William Palmer, P. Greeley, Cutteon Flanders and O. Woodward were chosen hog-reeves. William Blaisdell, Justus Harriman and Moses Gordon were chosen fence-viewers. Isaac Wheeler was chosen sealer of weights and measures. John S. Haskell and William Sargent were chosen field-drivers. Enoch Jackman was chosen sealer of leather.

The record of Garland's first town meeting closes with the following entry:

Voted to dissolve the meeting. Accordingly it was dissolved.

A true copy of proceedings,

Attest, JOSEPH TREADWELL, Clerk.

The handwriting and general neatness of Mr. Treadwell's record is very creditable. An inspection of the records will show a disposition to make the honors of office go to as many of the inhabitants as possible. Seven highway surveyors were appointed when, as yet, not a single highway had been established. Several other offices were filled for which there was no apparent use.

This first town meeting was without doubt a meeting of the genuine New England type. The inhabitants had come together to exercise the rights and enjoy the privileges with which they had so recently been invested.

In the town meeting, each inhabitant was the equal of every other, and each could represent his own views upon every question by voice and vote. It may be assumed that the proceedings were not strictly parliamentary. In the typical New England town meeting, the sharp personal thrust and instant retort, whether in order or not, can no more be anticipated than lightning from a

cloudless sky. The roar of laughter that follows is the safety-valve for the escape of dangerous elements.

The Second Town Meeting

The year 1811 was fruitful of town meetings. The second town meeting was held at the residence of Isaac Wheeler, Esq., on April 22, 1811. Edward Fifield was chosen moderator. The main purpose of this meeting was to consider and act on the question of roads.

To the inhabitants of the new town this was a question of serious difficulty on account of the long stretch of road demanded for the public convenience. If the forty-five families of the town had been located on contiguous lots in some particular section, the burden of making roads would have been greatly diminished, but they were scattered over a large part of its surface. There were families on the eastern border of the town and on the western. There were families in the extreme northwest corner, and in the southwest corner, as well as in the central part of the town. All these families must be accommodated.

There was one favorable condition. There could be no dispute about routes. These had been predetermined by the original proprietors of the township, who had caused it to be surveyed into squares whose sides were one mile long, by range ways running through it from north to south and from east to west. These range ways constituted the routes for roads. Nothing remained to be done but to determine distances, and to indicate here and there a deviation from the direct route to avoid natural obstacles.

At this meeting the selectmen submitted their report on the subject of roads. The first route described in the report, extended from the west line of the town through its center, to its east line, and the road is now known as the east and west center road. Within one and one half miles of the east line of the town, some deviations from the range line were indicated as desirable, but some years later, the route was restored to the range line. And still later a curve to the north was made near the old Bartlett place to avoid the steep part of the hill at that point.

The second route described in the report of the selectmen and accepted by the town, followed the range line between the eighth and ninth ranges, from the west line of the town to the southeast corner of lot four in the ninth range of lots. This route was a mile north of the east and west center route and parallel to it. The width of this road was fixed at three rods. A section of road upon this route, reaching from the west line of the town to the Sangerville county road, was built; also a shorter section, reaching from the recent site of the schoolhouse in district number five, one half mile east, and passing the Horace Davis and Emerson places. The part of the route between these two sections of road was discontinued by vote of the town. The families, now residing on the westerly section are those of George Arnold, Charles Carr and Robert McComb.

The third route described in the report, extended from the west line of the town at a point near the present residence of Mark Jennings, easterly between the fourth and fifth ranges of lots, to the corner a few rods east of the site of the Congregational church.

The fourth was a short route in the southwest part of the town.

The fifth route began on the range way at the top of

the hill, a few rods north of the residence then of the Rev. John Sawyer, but now owned by D. F. Patten, and ran southerly over the site of the present village to Exeter line. The larger part of this route became, a few years later, a section of the road leading into Piscataquis County. It was to be four rods wide.

The sixth route described in the report, extended northerly from the southeast corner of land now owned and occupied by Alfred Patterson, to the point of intersection with the county road now leading to Sangerville. One mile of the southern section of this route has never been built, the starting point having been changed to a point near the Maple Grove Cemetery, running thence in a northwesterly direction and intersecting the original route near the site of the present residence of Charles Greeley.

The town voted to accept the report of selectmen relating to routes, and to establish roads in accordance therewith. It voted also to establish a road from the northwest corner of J. Bartlett's land, to the southwest corner of J. McClure's land, thence to the mill. This vote embraced the existing road, leading from the northwest corner of the farm now owned by Calvin Campbell, to the southwest corner of the cemetery near the schoolhouse in district number seven.

From the cemetery the line of the road ran westerly to a point near the site of the present residence of James Rideout, where it bore to the south and intersected the route of the road running south, where it is now intersected by the road from Holt's Mills. A few years later the route from the present Rideout place was changed so as to run in a pretty direct course to the crest of the hill, a few rods north of the present gristmill. In 1855, the road was again changed to avoid the dangerous turn at the point of intersection with the

north and south road. This change was from the Preble Brook to L. Oak's store.

At this second meeting the town had voted to make twenty miles of road. This was a necessity of the time, but it proved a troublesome necessity. Eighteen miles of road embraced in this action of the town are now in use. Many years passed before any of these roads became passable for the modern carriage.

At this meeting the town voted to raise five hundred dollars to make and repair highways. Although the second town meeting was devoted mainly to the consideration of roads, the question of schools received some attention. So closely connected in the New England mind of those early days were roads and schools that an appropriation for one was immediately followed by an appropriation for the other.

At the meeting the town voted to raise one hundred dollars for the support of schools, and that the school money should be paid in corn at five shillings, rye at seven shillings and wheat at eight shillings per bushel. This, with similar votes from year to year in the earlier days of the town's history, shows that corn, rye and wheat were an important element in the currency of the inhabitants, which, with all its disadvantages, had the merit of an intrinsic value in harmony with that by which it had been invested by the legislature of the town, a merit of which some of the modern schemes relating to currency are lamentably destitute. The present generation may well regard the robust honesty of their fathers with pride.

Another vote at the meeting of 1811 was that each district should build its own schoolhouse. This vote seems a little premature, inasmuch as not a single district had been established, but it disclosed an interest in

schools which was an ever-abiding element in the hearts of the early inhabitants.

The proceedings of the second town meeting of 1811 were closed by a vote to raise fifty dollars to defray town charges.

The Third Town Meeting of 1811

This meeting assembled at the house of Isaac Wheeler, Esq., on the 31st day of August, 1811. Its main purpose was to consider the question of schools.

Thomas Gilpatrick was chosen moderator, and Dr. James Parker, clerk. A committee of three, embracing Joseph Garland, Justus H. Harriman and William Blaisdell, was chosen to divide the town into school districts with instructions to report at the next meeting of the town.

It was voted that the method of warning town meetings should be by written notification, and that said notification be set up at some place at least seven days previous to said meeting, except in some extraordinary case of emergency. In such case the method should be left to the discretion of the selectmen. The last provision of this vote is significant as showing that ominous shadows of an impending national conflict were hanging over those homes in the forest, and that the purpose of the inhabitants was to hold themselves in readiness to respond to the call of their country with patriotic promptitude, come when it might.

The Fourth Town Meeting of 1811

The fourth and last town meeting of 1811 was held at the house of Isaac Wheeler, Esq., September 22d. Thomas Gilpatrick was chosen moderator, and Dr. James Parker, clerk pro tem. Its purpose was to hear the report of the committee on the division of the town into school districts, and to take such action with reference thereto as well as to the general question of schools, as the majority should determine.

The action of the town with reference to this matter seems to have been in harmony with the recommendations of the committee on divisions.

It was voted that all the settlement east of the center road running north and south be one district. It also voted that the center road running east and west, together with the road north of this (and parallel to it) be one district with the privilege of two schoolhouses. It voted that the settlement by E. Fifield's should be one district. This was in the southwest part of the town.

Josiah Bartlett was appointed school agent for the district east of the north and south center road.

Joseph Garland was appointed agent for the second district, and Edward Fifield for the third district. It was voted that each district should build its own schoolhouse.

The Rev. John Sawyer, Dr. J. Parker and Isaac Wheeler were chosen superintending school committee. This was the first school committee of the town.

The vote of the previous meeting that each district should build its own schoolhouse, was reaffirmed.

The attempts of the inhabitants of the town to partition it into school districts, and to locate and build

schoolhouses, gave rise to a long and persistent if not bitter struggle between opposing factions. The theater of the struggle was sometimes the town meeting, and sometimes the school district meeting. The history and results of the struggle will be given in another connection.

Garland in 1812

The year 1812 like that of 1811 was fruitful of town meetings. Business had been accumulating during the eight years of the unorganized condition of the township. Now, having been invested with municipal powers, business that had been neglected, much of it important, confronted its inhabitants.

The town had exceptional difficulties to encounter in providing for the welfare of its people on account of their being so much scattered over its surface.

At a meeting in 1811 it had voted to make twenty-two miles of road. This was a task that would require many years in the performance. But this long stretch of road failed to reach all the families. There was an urgent demand for more road. But the division of the town into school districts, and the location and building of schoolhouses, presented questions of a much more perplexing character.

The annual meeting of 1812 was held at the home of Isaac Wheeler, Esq., on April 6th. Amos Gordon was chosen moderator, Jacob Garland town clerk, Isaac Wheeler, Josiah Bartlett and John Trefethen were chosen selectmen and assessors.

The town voted that twenty dollars in cash should be

raised to defray town charges, and that every man should deliver his tax money into the hands of the town treasurer. John Hayes was chosen collector, and was voted a compensation of four dollars for his services in this capacity. Amos Gordon was chosen town treasurer.

The town voted to raise seven hundred dollars to make and repair highways, two hundred dollars for the support of schools, and one hundred and thirty dollars to defray town charges.

Twelve and one half cents per hour was voted for labor on the roads. It was voted to allow six shillings for corn, seven shillings for rye and eight shillings for wheat in payment for taxes.

At an adjourned meeting, held April 7th, the town instructed the selectmen to provide powder at their own discretion, which indicated a prudent regard for the time-honored maxim, "In time of peace prepare for war."

The First Vote for Governor

On the same day of the annual town meeting of 1812, such inhabitants of Garland as were qualified to vote for governor, having been duly warned in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, gave in their votes for governor, lieutenant governor and three senators.

The First Voting List on Record

Names of the inhabitants of Garland legally qualified to vote for governor, lieutenant governor, senators and county treasurer:

Josiah Bartlett.
Abram Bond.
William Blaisdell.
Isaac Copeland.
John Chandler.
John M. Chase.
James McCluer.
William Dustin.
Edward Fifield.
Cutteon Flanders.
Jeremiah Flanders.
Joseph Garland.
Amos Gordon.
John Gordon.
Jacob Garland.
Benj. Gilpatrick, Jr.
Thomas Gilpatrick.
Phillip Greeley.
Moses Gordon.
Isaac Hopkins.
John S. Haskell.
John Hayes.
Manoah Harriman.
William Church.
John Saunders.
Nathaniel Fifield.
John Grant.
Thos. Gilpatrick, Jr.
Justus Harriman.
Enoch Jackman.
James Hutchinson.
John Jackman.
John Knight.
Silas Libbee.
Simeon Morgan.
James Parker.
Rev. John Sawyer.
Ezekiel Straw.
Moses Saunders.
Joseph Saunders.
Oliver Saunders.
John Stephens.
William Sargent.
Sampson Silver.
Thomas Tyler.
John Trefethen.
Joseph Treadwell.
Sullivan Tyler.
Isaac Wheeler.
Oliver Woodward.
William Godwin.
Enoch Clough.
Landeras Grant.
Simon French.
James Jackman.
James Godwin.

Selectmen,

Isaac Wheeler.
Thomas Gilpatrick.
Josiah Bartlett.

For Governor.

Hon. Elbridge Gerry had thirty-five votes. Hon. Caleb Strong had thirteen votes. Scattering, four votes.

For Lieutenant Governor.

Hon. William King had thirty-seven votes. Hon. William Philips had fourteen votes.

Although war with Great Britain had not yet been declared, active preparations for the anticipated event were in progress. The preponderance of sentiment in the old Commonwealth was adverse to the war. But in less than three months war was formally proclaimed by President Madison, whose term of office would expire in the following March. The political forces which would determine whether or not Mr. Madison should be his own successor, were being marshalled in every town however new, small or remote, within the limits of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The voters of Garland gave their approval to the war policy of President Madison by a majority of almost three to one.

History repeated itself when, in 1864, the War of the Rebellion was nearing its close, and Abraham Lincoln was a candidate for reelection, the opposition declared the war a failure and went into the campaign with that as its main issue.

The second meeting of the town in 1812 was held at Church's mills on the 25th of July.

The purpose of this meeting was mainly to consider the matter of roads, an account of which will appear in another place. The only other business transacted was to instruct the selectmen to buy forty pounds of powder and balls and flints in proportion, at the expense of the town.

A third town meeting was held at the house of Joseph Garland on the 24th day of September, 1812, to consider a school district question, without result.

A fourth town meeting was held on the second day of November, 1812, at the house of Isaac Wheeler, Esq., to consider the question of school districts.

First Vote for Member of Congress for the Kennebec District

On the second day of November, 1812, the voters of Garland assembled at the house of Isaac Wheeler, Esq., to give in their votes for a member of Congress to represent the Kennebec District, when Hon. James Carr received seventeen votes; Hon. John Wilson received seventeen votes.

The First Vote for a Presidential Elector

On the 12th day of November, 1812, the inhabitants of Garland qualified to vote for presidential electors, assembled at the house of John Grant to give in their votes for that officer. Hon. William Crosby received twenty-three votes, Hon. James Campbell received fourteen votes.

A town meeting was held at the house of Isaac Wheeler, Esq., on the 17th of November, 1812. This meeting was devoted exclusively to the consideration of the school question. The articles of business named in the warrant calling the meeting were all "passed over."

The year 1812 closed the first decade of the history of Garland as a township. It had now been invested with corporate powers.

Construction of Early Houses

It has been said that the life of a country or community is the essential fact of history. While the history of the lives of the early settlers of Garland may be devoid of interest to the general reader, it cannot fail to be of interest to their descendants.

A very few of the first houses in Garland, including those of the two or three first settlers, were built of logs. The proprietors of the township had built a saw-mill before other houses were needed. A saw-mill had also been built in the township now known as Dexter, which accommodated the settlers of the western and northwestern sections of Garland.

Sawed lumber now took the place of logs in the construction of buildings. Nails made one by one, by the blacksmith of the township were used. The first framed house in the township was built by Joseph Treadwell for John Tyler, upon the farm now owned by Charles Brown. Mr. Treadwell was the grandfather of our present citizen, Joseph Treadwell. He came from New Gloucester, Maine, in the summer of 1802, on horseback, bringing his tools with him, cut, hewed and framed the timber and hauled it to the building site, raised and covered the walls and roof the same summer. He finished the house in the summer of 1803. A gambrel roof covered the body of the house.

To the regret of many of our older citizens, this quaint old house gave place to one of more modern construction years ago.

The early houses had, as a general rule, only a single room upon the ground floor. In this, the unwieldy loom, the spinning-wheel, and bed for the heads of the

family found place. There were no partitions save as quilts and comforters served as such. The pride of the housewife was the large, red dresser, with open shelves at the top, where were displayed the shining rows of bright tin dishes.

A heavy cleat door, swinging on wooden hinges, furnished with a wooden latch, indicated the place of ingress and exit.

On the outside, the door was opened by a string attached to the latch, which passed through a hole above it to the inside. When the family retired at night, the string was pulled in for the safety of its inmates. The second floor was of rough boards or splits placed across the floor timbers. Sometimes straight poles laid closely together across the floor timbers were made to do service as a floor. The second floor was reached by a ladder.

How Houses Were Warmed

"Shut in from all the world without
We sat the clean-winged hearth about;
Content to let the north wind roar
With baffled rage at pane and door,
While the red logs before us beat
The frost line back with tropic heat.

"What matter how the night behaved?
What matter how the north wind raved?
Blow high, blow low, not all its snow
Could quench our house fires' ruddy glow."

—Whittier.

The capacious stone fire-place with smoke flues of boards or sticks imbedded in clay mortar, was a marked feature of the early homes. Such chimneys were sometimes burned without much injury to the house.

The various appliances for kindling fires at the present time were then unknown.

It was therefore necessary to preserve fire from night until morning. This was done by protecting the glowing coals with an ample covering of ashes. In case of failure to preserve the fire through the night, the only resort was to borrow from the nearest neighbor regardless of distance.

An All-Day Fire

The first thing of a cold winter morning was to lay the foundation for an all-day fire. The ample bed of coals, that had reposed under a covering of ashes, was scraped aside with the large iron shovel. A log of birch or maple of the average size of eighteen or twenty inches in diameter had been drawn in on a hand sled or raised up on end and hitched along, first on one corner and then the other. This was placed in the back of the fireplace and upon it a back log was laid. A large forestick was placed on the andirons in front. Stones were sometimes used in place of andirons. The foundation of the all-day fire was now complete. Kindlings and fine wood, dried between the jambs of the capacious fireplace, were used to start the fire. In due time the "frost line" was forced back towards the rear of the room.

The open fire was used to cook the food of the family. In the long-handled frying-pan, heated by the glowing coals, meat, fish and game were cooked. Indian meal, rye meal, and rye and Indian meal mixed, were spread upon long, shoal tins and baked by the heat of the open

fire. A fat, nicely dressed chicken or other fowl, hanging by the legs before the glowing coals of the huge fireplace, held by a flaxen string fastened to the floor timbers above, was not an unusual sight.

How the Houses Were Lighted

The blaze of the large open fire furnished all the light needed in the main room for ordinary purposes. If the boys and girls desired light to prepare their lessons for the next day's school, they would bring pine knots from the forest for the needed additional light.

Portable lights were prepared by coiling a narrow piece of twisted cotton cloth in a dish of lard. Tallow candles run in moulds came into early use.

Furniture of the Times

The furniture of the early settlers, if indeed the word thus used is not a misnomer, was of the rudest description. The substitutes were such as could be made with the saw, axe, auger and shave, supplemented by nails from the hands of the common blacksmith.

The Clothing of the Inhabitants

"I hear the humming of the wheel—
Strange music of the days gone by—
I hear the clicking of the reel,
Once more I see the spindle fly:
How then I wondered at the thread
That narrowed from the snowy wool,
Much more to see the pieces wed,
And wind upon the whirling spool."

—Walter Bruce.

The materials that entered into the clothing of the early settlers were wool, linen and cotton. Some of them brought woolen yarn from the homes of their childhood. Sheep in small numbers were early brought into the township. Almost every family cultivated a small piece of flax, which when ready for harvest, was cut and spread evenly in rows, where it remained until the bark of the plant that concealed the long, fine fiber was decomposed by the influences of sun, dew and rain. Then under cover of barn or shed it was passed through a flax-brake, a clumsy wooden machine worked by hand. This was the first step in the process of ridding the fiber of the bark. The process was completed by the use of a large wooden knife, called a swingling-knife, by which the fiber was cleared of the small pieces of bark still adhering to it.

The fiber was then passed through the hatchel to free it from the short, coarse fiber called tow, which was utilized for various purposes. It was now drawn into thread on the small wheel and woven into cloth which was used as clothing for men, women and children, also for table linen and toweling.

Any surplus above the wants of the family was readily sold in Bangor. It was often exchanged for cotton, which in turn was manufactured on the wheel and loom

for home use or sale. Cotton and wool were also transformed into cloth by wheel and loom.

It must not be inferred that the spinning and weaving of the early days were irksome to those who performed them. To the ears of the ambitious housewife, the hum of the wheel upon which the thread was drawn from the wool, and the rattle of the shuttle, passing swiftly back and forth between the warp and woof, associated as they were with the future comfort of husband and children, were music as inspiring as that of band or orchestra. The movements of the maiden, vieing with the mother for excellence of achievement at the wheel, were as graceful as any in the fashionable ballroom.

Their Food

The food of the early settlers of the township was simple and substantial. Salt pork, salt beef, game and fish from forest and stream, entered largely into their food supply. Johnny cakes, rye cakes, and cakes of rye and Indian meal mixed, were baked in oblong tins by the heat of the coals of the open fire.

This was before brick ovens came into use. Hasty puddings were also relished. In some families bean porridge was a favorite and convenient dish. It could be made in large quantities and its keeping qualities were good, as according to the old proverb, bean porridge hot or cold, is best when nine days old.

The soil of the township was well adapted to the production of wheat, and sometimes forty bushels of that cereal were produced on a single acre of land. Wheat flour entered but slightly into the food supply of the

period, on account of lack of machinery to manufacture it into flour.

A Luxury

Maple syrup was one of the few luxuries of the early settlers. The boys of the families looked forward to the season of its manufacture with fond anticipations. The methods employed were of a rude character.

In the latter part of February the work of preparation was begun. By the aid of the gimlet and jack-knife, wooden conductors were made to carry the sap into troughs, which were used instead of the tin pails of the present time. The troughs were made from logs of basswood, about three and one half feet in length, and fifteen to eighteen inches in diameter, split into halves, which were hollowed with an axe, and subjected to heat to close the pores of the wood to prevent leakage.

When the period for active operations arrived, the troughs and conductors were distributed to the trees of the sugar orchard. Small holes from four to five inches deep were bored into the tree, three to four feet from the ground, into which the conductors were driven.

The clumsy troughs were placed to receive the sap as it ran from the trees, which was generally gathered in the morning, and poured into a receptacle placed at a central point.

Two or more iron kettles were suspended from a horizontal pole far enough from the ground to allow a hot fire beneath them, which forced the water off, leaving the syrup for the delectation of family and friends.

Social Life

Separated from parents, brothers and sisters, and the companions of their earlier life, and subjected to hardships and privations common to them all, the primitive settlers who met as strangers became fast friends at sight. Scattered over the entire area of the township, through the mistaken policy of the original proprietors, the interchange of visits was much less frequent than would have been the case had they been compactly located.

They were a very hospitable people, and the latch-string was always out, not only to the inhabitants of their own township, but to those of other townships.

Visits were more common in winter than in summer. The men were more at leisure. Horse or ox-teams could be driven at will among the trees at this season. A pair of quick-moving steers hitched to a common ox-sled was regarded as a good turnout.

John Morgan, one of the early settlers of the township now known as Dexter, who was on neighborly terms with the people of Garland, was accustomed to boast of a more aristocratic turnout than any of his neighbors possessed. He was the owner of a carpenter's bench which, turned bottom up on his ox sled, was supplied with a generous layer of clean straw whereon his family could rest their feet, and seats of boards, supported by the sides of the bench. The visiting party being protected by comforters and quilts, and the quick-moving oxen attached to the sled, now started joyously on their way to friends who were ready to receive them with open arms.

In summer the people went from house to house on foot or horseback. The conditions of life in the new township which have been described, refer particularly to the first ten years of its history.

The Conquest of the Forest

At the beginning of the present century, the township was covered with a heavy forest growth. There were gigantic maples whose spreading tops had waved in the storms of centuries, and whose massive trunks having no marketable value were relentlessly consigned to the flames. There were also the tall, towering pines whose trunks had never been disfigured by the "King's mark." Intermingled with these, were many varieties of humbler growth, all of which must give way to sunlight and civilization.

The removal of this imposing forest growth required courage and muscle, both of which the pioneers of the township possessed in large measure. The felling of the trees was generally performed in the month of June.

Armed with his favorite axe of polished steel and keen edge, the pioneer commenced his attack upon that portion of the forest that came within the scope of the year's plans. After a careful inspection of the configuration of the ground, and the inclination of the trees, he chopped into both sides of each, on a strip of one to two rods wide, and of indefinite length. One of the giants of the forest with widely spreading branches was then felled, which, descending with great force, carried with it the trees next in range, and these, in turn, carrying others, until all that had been nitched reached the ground with a terrific crash. This in the vernacular of the period was a "drive." The breaking of the strong, coarse fibers of the trees, subjected to this irresistible force, was sometimes heard on a clear, still morning, two or three miles away, and was strikingly suggestive of human agony.

The next step in clearing land was the dropping of

the limbs from the prostrated trunks of the trees, with the axe, the only tool which has not been radically changed in form within the last one hundred years.

The limbs and leaves were packed together to facilitate the burning when the torch should be applied in the coming autumn, or more frequently, in the following spring. When the large amount of combustible matter was believed to be in condition for a "good burn," fires were started at different points.

The terrific roaring of the flames, as they leaped from point to point, rising above the surrounding tree tops, and the dense volume of smoke that shut off the light of the sun, lingered in the memories of our fathers until the end of life.

The "felled piece" having been cleared of the leaves and small limbs by fire, the work of hand-piling was next in order. This meant the piling by hand of the larger limbs and brands that had not been reduced to ashes. When these piles were burned, the land was ready for the reception of seed, from which sprang the first crops, embracing corn and subsidiary crops, such as potatoes, beans, and garden vegetables.

Planting Corn

Corn and other seeds were planted on the patches of land between the blackened trunks of the prostrate trees.

The planter provided himself with a little bag which was suspended from his waist, filled with seed, and a hoe with a blade about three inches wide, with a handle fifteen to eighteen inches long. With his strong right arm, he thrust the hoe through the scurf on the surface

of the ground into the underlying loam, threw the seed into the incision, and pressing the earth above the seed with his foot, he passed on, repeating the process until the planting was completed.

If he had been favored with a "good burn," only a little labor was required from the planting to the harvesting of the crop.

There were two classes of harvesters, bipedal and quadrupedal. As soon as the kernels of corn began to take form on the cob, the bears and smaller quadrupeds began their harvesting. Various expedients were put in requisition to limit the depredation of these animals, but not with entire success.

But in spite of these drawbacks, the pioneer obtained a fair crop of corn, any surplus of which, above the needs of his family, entered into the currency of the period at prices fixed by common custom.

The next step in clearing land was to divest it of the trunks of the trees that were scattered over it. These were cut into sections, hauled together, placed in piles, and burned. The land was now ready for the crop of the second year.

The second crop, in the first ten years of the township's history, was more often a crop of rye than any other, because there were early facilities to grind it. The soil was well adapted to the growth of wheat, but this crop was neglected on account of the lack of the more expensive machinery for reducing it to flour. Bread of rye meal, mixed with corn meal, was regarded as excellent food.

Grass seed was sown with the grain for the second crop, and the grass springing therefrom, became the crop of the third year. The pioneer enlarged his "opening" each year by the process that has been described, and the same alternation of crops followed in each triennial

period, until at midsummer, his eyes were greeted with waving crops of grass and grain, and in autumn, he received the cheerful salutations of his tasseled corn, and watched the gambols of his growing flocks.

He now enters a new decade. The township having assumed a corporate existence, had exchanged the elongated name of Lincolntown for the euphonic name of Garland. The first kiln of bricks having been made in 1812, upon the old homestead of the late William S. Haskell, the huge stone fire-places began to give way to brick fire-places and ovens.

Garland in 1813

The annual town meeting of 1813, was held at the house of Isaac Wheeler on the 5th day of April. Josiah Bartlett was chosen moderator, Jacob Garland, town clerk, Isaac Wheeler, William Blaisdell and Joseph Garland, selectmen and assessors. The Rev. John Sawyer, Isaac Wheeler and Joseph Garland were chosen superintending school committee.

It was voted to raise one hundred and fifty dollars for schools, six hundred dollars for highways, and one hundred dollars for town charges. It was voted to pay town charges and school money in corn, rye and wheat, at six, seven and nine shillings per bushel respectively.

Town meetings were not of so frequent occurrence in 1813 as in the two preceding years.

The second and last meeting for municipal purposes in 1813, was held on the 30th of October, at the house of Isaac Wheeler, Esq., and was devoted to the consideration of roads and bridges.

West Garland

A building was erected at West Garland about the year 1813, possibly a year earlier, by Stephen Kimball, a citizen of Bangor, and Abner Sanborn, who was afterwards for several years a prominent citizen of Garland, for the purpose of wool-carding and cloth dressing.

Messrs. Kimball and Sanborn put up a building, also, for the manufacture of potash from wood-ashes, of which the large quantities of hard-wood consumed in the capacious fire-places of the times, afforded an abundant supply.

Asa Soule, who afterwards made a beginning on the land adjoining the town farm, was given charge of the wool-carding and cloth dressing business. He was succeeded by Benjamin Mayo, a brother of the late John G. Mayo, the well known manufacturer of Foxcroft.

About the same time Edward Fifield built a saw and grist-mill upon the site now occupied by the mills of Lewis Crowell. He also built a house which was his home for several years.

In the early efforts to utilize the water-power at the outlet of Pleasant Pond, the present village at West Garland had its origin. In later years, and farther down on the stream, Horace Gordon and his son, H. Lester Gordon, have used the water power at West Garland for manufacturing purposes. Still farther down Amos Gordon has a saw and shingle-mill.

Garland in 1814

The annual meeting for town business was held at the house of Isaac Wheeler, Esq., on the 4th day of April. Josiah Bartlett was chosen moderator, and Jacob Garland, town clerk. Ezekiel Straw, Benjamin Gilpatrick Jr., and Isaac Copeland were chosen selectmen and assessors, and Isaac Wheeler, Esq., was chosen treasurer. Rev. John Sawyer, Isaac Wheeler, Esq., and Abner Sanborn were chosen superintending school committee.

The town voted to raise eight hundred dollars for highways, two hundred dollars for schools, seventy-five dollars to defray town charges and fifty dollars to buy powder and balls. The treasurer was voted a compensation of six dollars, and the collector was allowed five and three quarters per cent. for collecting taxes.

The election of state and county officers was held the same day.

For Governor.

William Dexter received twenty-four votes. Caleb Strong received twenty-two votes.

For Lieutenant Governor.

William Gray received twenty-four votes. William Phillips received twenty-four votes.

At a town meeting held on December 3d, 1814, one of the items in the warrant was to see if the town would vote to lay out a road from the Lake, so called, to Exeter line. The swampy land lying between the present residences of John Campbell and Henry M. Paine, south of Garland village, was for many years known as the Lake. The incidents that suggested this name have been narrated on a preceding page.

The War of 1812

To the inhabitants of the Penobscot Valley, the year 1814 was a year of excitement. The war with England had been in progress for two years, but hitherto it had been waged at a distance. Now it was nearing, and citizens of military age were in constant expectancy of being called into active service.

On the 17th of August, 1814, the United States ship of war, the Adams, carrying twenty-five guns, was driven by stress of weather upon rocks near the Isle au Haut, a small island near the southern limits of Penobscot Bay, and disabled. Her gallant commander, Captain Morris, immediately took her up the river to Hampden for repairs. The Adams had been preying upon English commerce, having captured several English vessels within the preceding three months. For these reasons she was to the English an ardently coveted prize. When the accident to the Adams, and its locality, had come to the ears of the enemy, its capture was immediately determined upon. On the first day of September, 1814, Captain Morris of the Adams was waited on by a messenger who had come in hot haste to inform him that several English vessels were making their way up the river.

Captain Morris, well knowing that the coming of the enemy meant a desperate attempt to capture the Adams, hastened to establish a battery of fourteen guns upon the wharf, and another of nine guns on an elevation fifty rods down the river. While the mariners were placing the guns in position, Captain Morris, obtaining an interview with General Blake, who was in command of the land forces, assured him that if he could be protected from a flank movement by the enemy's forces, he could easily arrest the passage of his vessels up river. This inter-

view, at which some of the prominent citizens of Hampden and vicinity were present, disclosed a fatal lack of decision and unity of sentiment as to what should be done in the emergency that confronted them. Some of the citizens fearing that resistance would lead to the destruction of the town were in favor of throwing themselves upon the magnanimity of the enemy.

Captain Morris declared in a few brief and burning words that nothing could be hoped from British magnanimity, and added—"Keep the enemy from outflanking me and I will arrest the passage of his vessels up the river. These are our respective duties, and we must discharge them."

At the close of the interview, Captain Morris returned to the wharf to complete arrangements there, and General Blake entered upon the work of making a disposition of his forces which numbered about five hundred men. Early in the morning of September 3d the enemy began to move towards the American line of defense. A heavy fog resting upon the river and banks covered his incipient movements. Soon the British regulars emerged from the fog, and moved towards the position held by General Blake. Their firm and regular movement, confident bearing, and imposing uniforms, carried terror to General Blake's undisciplined troops. After an exchange of a few rounds, General Blake's line gave way near the center, which was followed by a general and precipitate retreat.

Captain Morris, soon finding his position untenable, spiked his guns, set fire to his vessel, and with his men made his escape to Bangor.

It is not necessary to the purpose of this narrative to describe in detail the various acts of "magnanimity" toward those confiding citizens who exhibited such eager

readiness to throw themselves upon the mercy of an insolent and relentless foe.

Garland's First Military Company

At the beginning of the War of 1812, through the agency of Captain Isaac Hodsdon of Corinth, afterwards widely known as Major General Hodsdon, a company of militia was organized at Garland. Captain Hodsdon was a young man of great military enthusiasm and marked ability, and an ardent supporter of President Madison's administration.

The members of the company, over thirty in number, met at the barn of Isaac Wheeler, Esq., and organized by the election of Thomas S. Tyler, captain; Isaac Copeland, lieutenant, and William Blaisdell, ensign. Despite the apparent general acquiescence in the propriety of a military company, there was a secret and strong opposition to it that had been quieted by the tact of Captain Hodsdon, but not subdued. The reasons assigned by the opposition were that the isolated position of the town should exempt its citizens from military service, and that the cost to the members of the company for arms and equipments, added to other burdens of their condition, would be a great hardship.

There was, also, a political reason that was at the basis of opposition of some of the citizens. This was opposition to the existing national administration, and to the war then in progress.

From the considerations that have been named there resulted a tacit understanding that, at the expiration of the time allowed the officers-elect to decide whether they

would accept the commissions they had been offered, they would decline them. Such action would make it necessary to go over the ground again and involve delay.

In defiance of the expectations of the citizens, the officers-elect accepted the commissions tendered them, and the company became a verity.

The holding a military office in these days was a distinction that appealed to the pride of the ambitious, and some of the citizens of Garland were uncharitable enough to charge that the honor of military titles was the motive that led the officers-elect to accept commissions in violation of promises not to do so.

The organization of the company having been effected, its members were called together at regular intervals for inspection and drill.

A Midnight Summons

The night of September 2d, 1814, was dark and rainy. The citizens of Garland had retired to rest at the usual hour with no suspicion that their slumbers would be disturbed until the light of morning called them to the duties of a new day.

At the midnight hour the family of Moses Gordon was awakened by the galloping of a horse into their dooryard, quickly followed by a violent rapping at their door. Promptly presenting himself, Mr. Gordon was confronted by a well-known citizen of Exeter, Jonathan Palmer, whose nervous and excited bearing indicated startling news.

The British, he said, having captured Castine were on their way up the Penobscot to capture the frigate

Adams, lying at the wharf at Hampden for repairs, and to make an attack on Bangor. The company in Garland must be ordered at once to report forthwith for service at Hampden. A few minutes later, Mr. Gordon was in the saddle riding at the top of the horse's speed to the residence of Captain Tyler, who lived where Thomas McComb now lives. The slumbers of Captain Tyler were as rudely interrupted as had been those of Mr. Gordon a half hour earlier.

Mr. Gordon was ordered to warn the company to appear at the residence of Isaac Wheeler forthwith with arms and equipments. Disregarding darkness, rain and rough roads, Mr. Gordon executed Captain Tyler's order with remarkable dispatch. Nearly all the men answered to the roll-call in the morning.

Early in the day of September 3d, the company was on its way towards Hampden. Most of the men had provided themselves with horses. The company moved on without special incident until they reached Levant, now Kenduskeag. Here a rumor reached their ears that the enemy had passed Hampden and was in possession of Bangor. But the company moved forward until it reached the foot of the long declivity, now known as the Jameson Hill, where they met a squad of marines from the Adams, who confirmed the rumor.

After abandoning the Adams, Captain Morris and his men proceeded directly to Bangor, with the purpose of getting to Portland by the way of the Kennebec. At Bangor, he divided his men into three squads, and as the country between the Penobscot and Kennebec was sparsely settled, he ordered the several squads to go from the one river to the other, by different routes, to insure adequate subsistence on the road. One of these squads came to Kenduskeag, and from this point took a westerly course to the Kennebec River.

It was this squad the Garland company met at the foot of the Jameson Hill, and which confirmed the rumor of the occupation of Hampden and Bangor by the British. As nothing was to be gained by continuing the march towards the place of the late conflict, the larger part of the Garland company turned their faces homeward.

Individuals of the company, however, pushed on to get a sight of the insolent and hated redcoats.

The movements of the marines having for many months been confined to the vessel's deck, some of them had become footsore and lame by their hurried march over the rough roads through the forest. Our men from Garland having heard of the exploits of these marines in the capture of British vessels, were filled with admiration for their bravery, and sympathy for their present hardships. It was, therefore, with patriotic satisfaction that they offered these tired marines the use of their horses to carry them to Kenduskeag, where they were to be served with a substantial dinner by Moses Hodsdon, and the horses were to be left for their owners.

But the Garland soldiers found to their sorrow that brave men were not always strictly honest. Several of the marines seemed to believe that an extension of their ride was of more consequence to themselves than a good dinner at Hodsdon's, or the fulfillment of their promises to their benefactors. They, therefore, skipped the dinner and rode on. Moses Gordon was one of the victims of misplaced confidence, and in company with others, he borrowed a horse, and went in pursuit. Darkness soon enveloped the pursuing party, which coming to an old camp in the woods, within the limits of the present town of Stetson, turned in and spent the night.

Starting early in the morning, they reached the camp of the fugitives, in the same town, as they were about to

resume their day's march. Being sharply rebuked for their treachery, they declared with an expression of injured innocence, that they were then exactly where, as they understood it, the horses were to be left.

An incident occurred on the return march of the Garland company which greatly amused the rank and file. They were moving leisurely along, talking of the exciting events of the previous night, and of the morning's march, when suddenly there emerged from the shadows of the heavy forest growth a tall, lean, cadaverous specimen of humanity, with a high forehead and elongated chin, who approached them, musket in hand, with long and rapid strides. The perspiration was running down his cheeks in streams, and he presented an aspect of fierce determination that boded peril to some invisible foe, whatever the form, or wherever the locality of that foe.

He was making his way with such impetuosity that he scarcely slackened his pace to notice the returning soldiers, much less to inquire into the logic of their movement from, instead of towards, his supposed theatre of conflict. But they challenged his attention so sharply that he lingered with ill concealed impatience to hear their explanations, then resuming his march with accelerated movement, he exclaimed, "I don't care—I will have one shot at the redcoats anyway!"

During his parley with the soldiers, he was recognized as a prominent citizen of Exeter, and it should be said that when in normal condition, he was a man of good personal appearance.

Enlistments

Not many of the citizens of Garland enlisted in the War of 1812. Simon French, the father of our citizen, the late Eben French, enlisted in one of the two companies detached from General Blake's brigade. John Jackman, father of our late citizens, Justus and James Jackman, enlisted in another company of the same brigade. These companies were stationed at Eastport. Mr. Jackman, afterwards known as Captain Jackman, was a man of great size and strength and abounding good nature. In his intercourse with others, he often carried a disputed point by jokes and pleasantries. On one occasion he went to the commissary department with a complaint of the bread ration, when the following colloquy occurred — "What's the matter with the bread?" the officer in charge asked. "It is so dry and hard the men are in danger of breaking their teeth," was the reply. "The men must have poor teeth," said the officer, with an exasperating expression of incredulity. Nothing daunted, Mr. Jackman repeated the complaint in intensified form. "It's so hard," he said, "I can force fire from it with the back of my jack-knife." "I'd like to see you do it," replied the officer; whereupon a messmate of Mr. Jackman stepped forward with a loaf of the discredited hard bread, and passed it to him. Pulling a huge jack-knife from his pocket, he examined the blade very carefully as well as the loaf, which was to be an important factor in the performance, as if to find whether the conditions were favorable to success.

He now commenced the effort to coax sparks from the loaf, but while crumbs rattled over the floor, there were no sparks of fire. The ludicrous performance drew peals of laughter from the waiting crowd. Presently the

promised sparks began to light up the scene. The laughter became more boisterous, but our Garland soldier was no longer its subject. The sparks that amused the crowd, came from the impingement of the knife upon a gun-flint concealed in the loaf. This was before the invention of the percussion cap. The quality of the bread ration was improved by this incident.

Garland in 1815

Town meetings in Garland in 1815 were of frequent occurrence but, to a great extent, barren of results. The division of the town into school districts, the location of schoolhouses and roads, were subjects of perpetual discussion, both in and out of the municipal gatherings.

The annual meeting of 1815 was held at the residence of Isaac Wheeler, Esq., on the 13th day of March. Ebenezer Greenleaf was chosen moderator, and Moses Gordon, clerk. The selectmen for the year were Isaac Wheeler, Esq., Benjamin Gilpatrick and Amos Gordon. The same persons were chosen assessors. The Rev. John Sawyer, Isaac Wheeler, Esq., and James Parker were elected superintending school committee. Moses Gordon was chosen collector, his compensation being fixed at five and three fourths per cent. The town voted to raise three hundred dollars for the support of schools; one hundred and twenty-five dollars to defray town charges, and seven hundred dollars to build and repair roads, and to allow twelve and one half cents per hour for labor.

A town meeting was held at the house of Isaac Wheeler, Esq., on November 4th, 1815, "to see what

measure the town will adopt respecting the division of the county.'' Previous to this time, Garland had been a constituent part of the county of Hancock. A general movement had been inaugurated to secure the establishment of a new county.

Isaac Wheeler, Esq., Ebenezer Greenleaf and John S. Haskell were chosen a committee to petition the Legislature of Massachusetts for the proposed division. At this meeting, John S. Haskell, John Chandler, Cutteon Flanders and William Church were appointed tithing men. The appointment of such officials was of regular occurrence in the earlier years of the town's history. Their duty was to preserve good order during divine service. There being no schoolhouses in town at this date, and the persons named residing in different sections, would seem to indicate that religious meetings were held at private houses or in open air at different parts.

The sixth and last town meeting of 1815 was held on the 25th of November, at the residence of Isaac Wheeler, Esq. The inhabitants came together to make one more effort to harmonize differences respecting the location and building of schoolhouses, but without practical result.

Garland in 1816

Petition for a New State

The sentiment in the Province of Maine in favor of receding from the Mother State had been gaining strength from the beginning of the War of 1812, and took the form of organized action in 1816. In his history of Maine, Mr. Williamson informs us that early

in the year of 1816, forty-nine towns in the District of Maine petitioned for separation in their corporate capacities, and that there were petitions from individuals in about as many more towns for the same object.

On the 18th of January the legal voters of Garland in town meeting assembled, passed the following vote: "That the town petition the Legislature for a separation of the District of Maine from the State of Massachusetts, and for its erection into an independent state." The selectmen and town clerk were instructed to sign the petition in behalf of the town. It may fairly be inferred that Garland was one of the forty-nine towns alluded to by Mr. Williamson as voting for separation.

Influenced by these petitions from nearly one half of the incorporated towns of the district, the Legislature of Massachusetts sought a fuller expression of sentiment upon the question of separation. In furtherance of this purpose, it directed that meetings be held in all the towns and plantations in the district, on the 20th of May, and that the voice of the legal voters should be taken on the following question: "Shall the Legislature be requested to give its consent to the separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts, and the erection of said district into a separate state?" On this question the legal voters of Garland voted as follows: For separation, twenty-six; against separation, five. While the general result in the district showed that a decisive majority of those who voted favored separation, only a minority of voters gave in their vote. This result disappointed the Separationists. Nevertheless, a law was passed by the Legislature, prescribing the conditions of separation, and directing that the legal voters of the towns and plantations should assemble on the first Monday in September and give their yeas and nays upon the following question: "Is it expedient that the District

of Maine be separated from Massachusetts and become an independents tate?'' The result in Garland was: For separation, twenty-six; against separation, eight.

The general result showed a majority in favor of separation, but this majority was much smaller than required by the law which governed the proceedings. Thus the measure was, for a time, defeated.

Change of Place

Until the year 1816, the meetings for town business had been held at private houses, generally at the house of Isaac Wheeler, Esq. Religious meetings had been held at private houses, or in the awe-inspiring shadows of the grand old forest.

In the year 1816, the town meeting was held in the schoolhouse, afterwards known as the Center schoolhouse in town. It emerged from clouds of opposition, disputation and declamation. It was the first schoolhouse in town, and having been built for certain special purposes, other than schools, it was larger than any house of the kind in town until the village schoolhouse was built thirty-seven years later.

It was located in a dense forest, at the nominal center of the town. To the early inhabitants, the old Center schoolhouse never ceased to be an object of interest.

There they often met to discuss and perfect measures for the benefit of themselves and children. There they went to deposit the ballot which, though "a weapon that comes down as still as snowflakes fall upon the sod,'' was yet a factor in determining whether they should be blessed with the kindly influences of intelli-

gent and conscientious statesmanship, or cursed with malignant and incompetent partisanship. There they sent their children to be instructed in the rudiments of knowledge that they might be prepared to act well their parts in the drama of life. There they met for religious conference and worship, ere yet they were favored by the regular and more public ministrations of the pulpit. There the first settled minister, Rev. Isaac Wilkins, having been called by vote of the town, labored faithfully for a period of five years to promote the moral and spiritual welfare of the people.

Annual Town Meeting of 1816

The annual meeting for municipal business in 1816, was held March 14, in Garland's first public building, the Center schoolhouse, which was still in an unfinished condition. The meeting was organized by the choice of Ebenezer Greenleaf for moderator, and Moses Gordon, town clerk. Josiah Bartlett, Benjamin Gilpatrick and Ebenezer Greenleaf were chosen selectmen and assessors. Thomas Gilpatrick was chosen treasurer and Philip Greeley, collector. His compensation was fixed at three and one half per cent.

Isaac Wheeler, Abner Sanborn and Moses Buzzell were chosen superintending school committee. It was voted to raise five hundred dollars to build and repair highways, three hundred dollars to support schools, one hundred and fifty dollars to defray town charges and fifteen dollars to buy powder and balls. It was voted that all taxes, except the highway tax, should be paid in grain, wheat at one dollar and fifty cents, corn at one

dollar and twenty-five cents, and rye at one dollar and ten cents per bushel.

The second meeting of 1816 was held on the 12th of April for the transaction of some unimportant town business. In the afternoon of the same day the citizens deposited their votes for governor, lieutenant governor, senators and councilors. The vote for governor was: For Hon. Samuel Dexter, twenty-four; for Hon. John Brooks, fifteen.

In this election Mr. Brooks was elected as the successor of Governor Strong. Another town meeting was held on April 20th to transact business relative to the building of schoolhouses and the making of roads.

A New County

To the citizens of Garland and of this section of the Province of Maine, the year 1816 was the beginning of a new epoch. Until 1816, Garland had been a part of Hancock County, a section of country extending from the Penobscot Bay on the south, to the utmost northern limits of the State. It embraced territory nearly as large as one third of the present State of Maine, and larger than the present State of Massachusetts.

Castine was its shire town, although Bangor had been constituted a half shire town years earlier, and a registry of deeds had been established there, still all court business was transacted at Castine, which was so remote from the extreme northern settlements of the county that the inhabitants of these distant settlements were subjected to serious inconvenience when required to attend court.

A movement had been made a year earlier for the

establishment of a new county, many petitions having been sent to the Legislature of Massachusetts in furtherance of the object. Garland was one of the towns that petitioned. In response to these petitions, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed an act on February 15th, 1816, to incorporate the county of Penobscot, which provided that it should take effect on the first day of April, 1816. Bangor was made the shire town of the new county.

The existence of a new county created the necessity for new offices and officers to fill them. With the exception of registrar of deeds, these officers were to be appointed by the governor. He was to be elected by the towns of the new county. The legal voters of Garland assembled on the 27th of May and voted as follows:

For John Wilkins, eight votes; for Charles Rice, one vote.

Mr. Wilkins was elected registrar by an almost unanimous vote.

The legal voters of Garland assembled at the Center schoolhouse on November 4, 1816, to vote for representative to Congress.

Hon. Martin Hinsley received fourteen votes. Hon. John Wilson received nine votes.

The Year Without a Summer

The year 1816 has been aptly characterized as the year without a summer. Several of the preceding summers were so cold as to suggest a possible future famine. This tendency to frigidity reached its greatest intensity

in the summer of 1816. The phenomenal coldness of that year was not confined to a small area. It prevailed through the United States and Canada and extended to Europe. That there were reasons for alarm, especially in the new settlements of eastern Maine, already impoverished by untoward events extending through several years, will be understood by a perusal of the following graphic account from a reliable source:

"The year 1816 was known throughout the United States and Europe as the coldest ever experienced by any person then living. Very few persons now living can recollect it. The following is a brief summary of the weather during each month of that year: January was so mild as to render fires almost unnecessary in parlors. February, with the exception of a few days, was like its predecessor. March was cold and boisterous during the early part of the month. The latter part was mild. April began warm but grew colder as the month advanced. May was more remarkable for frowns than smiles. Buds and fruits were frozen. Ice formed half an inch thick. Corn was killed and again planted and replanted so long as there was the slightest prospect of success. June was the coldest ever known in this latitude. Frost and ice were common. Almost every green thing, including fruit, was destroyed. Snow fell to the depth of seven inches in Vermont and Maine, three in the interior of New York and Massachusetts. There were a few warm days in June. It was called a dry season. The wind, fierce and cold, blew steadily from the north. Mothers knit extra socks and mittens for their children in the spring. Wood-piles were renewed. Planting and shivering went on together. Farmers worked out their taxes on the roads in overcoats and mittens. In Vermont, a farmer had driven his sheep to pasture some miles away at the usual time. On the 7th

of June there was a heavy fall of snow. The cold being severe, the owner went to look after them. As he left the house he said sportively to his wife, 'It being June, if I do not return in a reasonable time send the neighbors after me.'' Night came, the storm had increased, and he was still absent.

"The next morning the neighbors were alarmed and started in search of the missing man. On the morning of the third day, he was found with his feet badly frozen and unable to walk.

"July was accompanied by frost and ice. On the 5th, ice of the thickness of common window-glass was found throughout New England, New York and some parts of Pennsylvania. Indian corn was nearly all destroyed except on elevated lands. August was more cheerless than the earlier summer months. Nearly all the corn that had escaped thus far was so badly frozen that it was cut for fodder. September furnished about two weeks of the mildest weather of the season.

"October produced more than its share of cold weather. November was cold and brought snow and sleighing. In marked contrast with the preceding months of 1816, December was mild and comfortable. Such is the summary of the general weather conditions of the phenomenal year of 1816."

To us, who are at a remove of eighty years from that phenomenal year, the foregoing description may seem to have been inspired by a spirit of unrestrained exaggeration, but it is confirmed by the traditions of the experience of the early inhabitants of central Maine.

In his Annals of Bangor, Judge John E. Godfrey says: "The season was remarkable for the low state of the thermometer. In June the cold was severe. It snowed the seventh and eighth. Water froze for several nights, and on the 10th, the ice over puddles would bear

a man. Great numbers of birds were so benumbed that they could be readily taken in the hand, and many perished."

The Rev. Amasa Loring, in his history of Piscataquis County, says of the year 1816: "On the 29th and 30th days of May, snow fell to the depth of five inches. From the sixth to the tenth of June there were frequent snow squalls, and every morning the surface of the ground was found frozen. Every month during the summer frost was visible. On the sixth of October, three inches of snow fell. No corn was raised this year in any part of northern New England. Early rye and wheat ripened, but were much pinched, and potatoes came in light and watery."

Garland in the Cold Year

The almost total failure of crops in the fateful year of 1816 put the faith of the inhabitants of Garland in their ability to maintain their foothold upon the lands where they had toiled many a weary year to make homes for themselves and their growing families, to a severe test.

Previous to the year 1816 they had been sorely buffeted by adverse circumstances, and now, when they had reached the threshold of what seemed a brighter future, this disastrous year came to them with crushing force. Many of them were carrying a burden of debt incurred in the purchase of their lands, which they were bravely striving to pay.

A typical case was that of Moses Gordon. In the year 1815 he had felled ten acres of trees, partly on the

land now owned and occupied by his son Albert, and partly upon the Murdock place, with the purpose and expectation of reducing his debt.

The conditions of exposure to the sun and soil favored an abundant crop. The early spring months had passed, and the calendar indicated the advent of the corn-planting season, but there was nothing in the atmospheric conditions to suggest the presence of that usually joyous season; nothing to inspire courage, confidence or hope. Planting was postponed from time to time for the hoped for favorable change which failed to come. At length in sheer desperation, with the assistance of several neighbors, Mr. Gordon commenced the work of planting. It was now well along in June, the month in which—"If ever come perfect days." But instead of sunshine and warmth, there were snow-squalls and frosts almost daily. Men were obliged to resume their winter clothing. The summer passed, and harvest time came, but it brought disappointment instead of corn.

The value of the entire crop of corn harvested was not equal to that of the seed planted. The same disastrous results came to nearly all the farmers who attempted to raise corn. There is a tradition, however, that William Godwin raised a crop of corn in 1816, on an elevated farm, a little east of the present residence of Charles Greeley, formerly known as the Calef or Cram farm. Perpetual breezes over the hilltop kept the growing corn almost constantly in motion, thus resisting the action of the frost, and allowing the crop to grow and ripen.

While the corn crop was virtually a failure in Garland, crops of wheat, rye and potatoes, were partially successful, but wheat and rye were much pinched, and potatoes were small and watery. The inhabitants of this region were greatly perplexed with the question of a

food supply until the crops of 1817 should ripen, if, indeed, the unborn year should prove more fruitful than the present.

Forest, lake and stream could be depended on for the usual supply of game and fish, but beyond these the prospect was not inspiring. But expedients were at hand. Mashed potatoes and pumpkins were mixed with flour, corn and rye meal to increase the quantity of bread supply. Potatoes and pumpkins in milk was an esteemed dish. Clover heads stewed in butter often took the place of more nutritious food. Fields and thickets were scanned for berries.

Incidents From the Diary of Stephen A. Berry

In 1816, Stephen A. Berry, then a boy of ten years, was living with his parents in New Durham, N. H. The hardships of the family are typical of those that were common throughout New England. Mr. Berry says that the years 1815-16-17, constituted a period of privation and hardship without a parallel within the memories of the oldest inhabitants then living.

The year 1816 was the most memorable of these. On the 7th of June snow fell to the depth of seven inches. No corn ripened sufficiently for seed, and as an article of food, it was very near an entire failure. Wheat was but little used for food. Machinery for grinding it was very imperfect, and the methods of preparing it for the table were very crude. Rye and corn meal were much more highly esteemed.

The crop of rye in 1816, while light, was not an

entire failure. Mr. Berry relates an incident of his own experience. In the vicinity of his home, there lived a Mr. Ela, a wealthy farmer, who had raised a large field of rye. After the rye had been harvested with great care, Mr. Berry, then ten years old, obtained permission to glean the scattered heads, and with the assistance of a sister, older than himself, entered upon the work with zeal and courage.

At the end of several days' diligent labor, the young gleaners bore the gathered heads of rye in triumph to their home. Aided by their good mother, they soon relieved the heads of their treasures. Breezes from the hilltops separated the chaff from the grain. The reward of their youthful toil was eight quarts of rye which the boy Stephen bore to the mill a mile from home, and soon returned with the meal which quickly took the form of bread, and the family sat down to a "square meal" for the first time in several days.

Mr. Berry says he does not remember whether there was other food before the family on that occasion, but he does remember that there was bread and a plenty of it, and that no achievement of his subsequent life gave him more satisfaction than this.

Later in the season the Berry family arose early one morning to find there was not a mouthful of food in the larder. The father quickly summoned his two sons: Ira, who was afterwards for many years a prominent citizen of Portland, and Stephen. The three went to the river at a short distance from the house, where they unexpectedly found an abundance of fish ready to take the bait upon their hooks.

After fishing for a brief time, a sudden shower of rain came upon them, when the fish instantly disappeared in the deep water, whereupon Stephen quaintly remarked that this must have been done to avoid getting wet.

The breakfast that followed was characterized by abundance rather than variety.

Garland in 1817

To the inhabitants of Garland, the year 1817 opened with gloomy forebodings. The struggle for bread that had characterized the year just closed, must of necessity be intensified until the harvest of 1817 would, perchance, bring relief.

Each year, following the year 1813 down to that of 1816, had been more unfruitful than the preceding year. This engendered the apprehension that the year to follow might be more disastrous to growing crops than the year that had just closed. In looking forward, it is not strange that the disheartened people indulged in serious questionings of the future. Was the sun losing its warmth? Would the seasons continue to grow colder? Had Providence designed this cold region for the habitat of wild animals instead of the home of civilization? Would the harvest of the new year bring relief? Will the best twelve or fifteen years of our brief lives, which have been devoted to the work of making homes in this eastern wilderness, years of struggle, hardship, privation, and severe toil, count for naught in the battle of life? And after all, shall we be compelled to abandon all our earthly possessions here and fly from the ills we now endure to those we know not of?

The early months of 1817 were not reassuring. January and February were intensely cold. The spring months were very chilly. They failed to dispel the clouds that had so long hung dark and heavy over the people.

A Cheering Change

The month of July brought a cheering change to the desponding dwellers of this region. The sun resumed its wonted power over vegetation. Alternations of sunshine and rain were followed by a remarkable change of the growing crops. Autumn made its advent laden with an abundant crop of grain. The protracted period of despondency now gave place to courage and hope.

An incident of the spring, summer, and autumn of 1817 was the presence of an innumerable multitude of wild pigeons. They flew through the air in clouds, often obscuring the light of the sun. They infested fields of grain doing much damage. Although esteemed as an article of food, they were caught in such numbers that bushels of them were thrown to the hogs. Forty to fifty dozen was not an uncommon catch in a single day by a single individual.

Friends in Need

The early inhabitants of Garland held many of the business men of Bangor in grateful remembrance to the latest hours of their lives for the kindly forbearance and encouragement received at their hands in the time of their direful extremity.

Those of our people whose indebtedness was to be paid in farm produce, were generously granted such extension of time as their necessities required. If, perchance, any of them had a surplus of grain to turn over to their creditors, they were allowed to retain it for their

own, or their neighbor's use, until more propitious seasons should afford more abundant means of payment.

Seed was generously offered to those who would promise to put it into the ground, to be paid for at the convenience of those accepting the offer. Conspicuous among these helpful friends was William Emerson, the following tribute to whose personal qualities was cut from a Bangor paper:

"Mr. Emerson gained a fine reputation in those days (1816 and 1817) by his tender and benevolent treatment of the poor and, in fact, of all who needed his assistance. He never took advantage of sudden rises in prices of articles of food or clothing. He took pains to secure a plenty of seed for the farmers, at prices, and on terms of credit that suited their circumstances, and in many ways tried to lessen the burdens of his less fortunate or less thoughtful neighbors."

This sketch of the considerate and unselfish acts of Mr. Emerson harmonizes with traditions from the early inhabitants of Garland, and it is fitting that a record of such acts should find a place in the annals of the town of Garland.

The Annual Meeting of 1817

The annual town meeting of 1817 was held March 19 at the Center schoolhouse. Josiah Bartlett was chosen moderator, and Isaac Wheeler, town clerk. Isaac Wheeler, Philip Greeley and Benjamin Gilpatrick were chosen selectmen and assessors. The selectmen were chosen superintending school committee. Thomas Gilpatrick, Jr., was chosen treasurer, and Philip

Greeley, collector of taxes, whose compensation was fixed at three and three fourths per cent.

It was voted to raise one hundred and seventy-five dollars for the support of schools; eight hundred dollars to make and repair highways, and one hundred and fifty dollars to defray town charges. At the same meeting, the town voted to use the money that had been voted for schools to defray town charges. This vote left the schools without appropriation. At a subsequent meeting, it was voted that one hundred and fifty dollars of the sum voted for town charges, at the previous meeting, should be expended for schools. The people of the town were still working at cross purposes respecting school districts and schools.

A second town meeting was held on April 7th at the Center schoolhouse. The main object of this meeting was the consideration of matters pertaining to roads. It was voted to allow twelve and one half cents per hour for the labor of men and oxen, and for the use of plows, and eight cents for carts while in use.

The First County Road

The year 1817 made a new epoch in the history of roads. Heretofore roads had been located and built by the town almost exclusively with reference to the requirements and convenience of its own citizens. The time had now come when its necessities and convenience must, to a certain extent, be considered with reference to its relation to other towns. A county road extending from Bangor to the present county of Piscataquis, through the towns of Glenburn, Kenduskeag, Corinth,

Garland and Sangerville, towards Moosehead Lake, had been projected. This road is now known as "the old County road" and the section of it within the limits of Garland was about seven miles in length.

At its second town meeting of 1817, held April 7th, the town voted to expend three hundred dollars of the eight hundred dollars that had been voted at the annual meeting upon the section of the county road between Church's mills and the south line of the town. It also voted to allow for the travel of men and oxen to and from their work, on the above named section, six cents per mile. This allowance was limited to men living north of Church's mills, while the allowance to laborers south of the mills was four cents per mile.

At a town meeting held on the 7th of October, 1817, it was voted that every citizen of Garland who pays a poll tax should work one day on the county road north of the late residence of Enoch Jackman. The site of this residence was near the place where the original county road intersected the present county road to Sangerville, a little north of the present residence of Henry Merrill.

A year later the town voted to raise twelve hundred dollars to build and repair highways, and that one half this sum should be expended on the county road. The building of the first county road was a severe burden upon the inhabitants of the town.

Ballot for Governor in 1817

On April 7th, the town balloted for governor with result as follows: Hon. John Brooks received fourteen votes; Hon. Henry Dearborn received sixteen votes.

Garland in 1818

The annual meeting of 1818 was held March 14th. The officers chosen were Isaac Wheeler, Esq., town clerk; Benjamin Gilpatrick, John Trefethen and Abner Sanborn, selectmen and assessors; Ezekiel Straw, treasurer; Philip Greeley, collector of taxes, whose compensation was fixed at two and three fourths per cent. Ezekiel Straw, Edward Fifield and John Trefethen were chosen superintending school committee.

On the 6th day of April, a town meeting was held for the transaction of important business which had been omitted at the annual town meeting. No money had been voted at this meeting for any purpose. It may safely be assumed that the omission was due to a bitter division of sentiment upon questions pertaining to schools and roads. At the meeting of April 6th, the town voted to raise twelve hundred dollars to make and repair highways, one half of this sum to be expended on the county road, and the balance on other roads of the town.

It was voted to raise three hundred dollars for the support of schools, one hundred dollars for the support of the poor, twenty-three dollars to purchase powder (presumably to make a noise on muster day) and seventy-five dollars to defray town charges. There is no record of the raising of money for the support of the poor until the year 1818.

Until this year (1818) it had been the policy of the town to have all taxes, except the road tax, paid in grain at prices fixed each year by vote. This year it was voted that taxes, except the road tax, should be paid one half in money and one half in grain, wheat at one dollar and fifty cents, rye at one dollar per bushel, pro-

vided that these grains should be delivered to the treasurer by the first day of February, 1819, otherwise the whole tax, except the road tax, must be paid in money.

The Town's Treasury Boxes

When in 1850, our late citizen, Ezekiel Straw, who had been treasurer of the town in 1818, transferred his farm to George A. Brann, the latter found grain bins in an out-building which in size were greatly disproportionate to the requirements of the farm. Asking an explanation of the former owner, he was informed that they had been provided for storing the town's grain received in payment of taxes. The acceptance of grain by the town in payment of taxes will explain the large percentage paid from year to year for the collection of taxes.

Vote for Governor in 1818

The legal voters of Garland balloted for governor on April 6, with result as follows: For Hon. Benjamin Crowningshield, Anti Federalist, nineteen votes; for Hon. John Brooks, Federalist, twelve votes.

A town meeting, held November 2, 1818, only emphasized the bitter disagreements upon the question of schoolhouses.

The Ohio Fever

The impoverished condition of many of the citizens of the Province of Maine, superinduced by the adverse effects of the War of 1812, and intensified by the failure of crops in 1816, was followed by an emigration from the State to the West, estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand people. This demoralized sentiment was called the "Ohio fever." While some of the towns of the Province suffered severely by the loss of citizens from this cause, the loss to Garland was slight.

A Favorable Season

In contrast with several seasons preceding that of 1817, the year 1818 was characterized by a summer remarkably favorable for the growth of vegetation. The crops of grain were abundant. The "Ohio fever" had spent its force, and the tide of emigration had begun to set towards Maine.

A Revival of the Military Spirit

The autumn of 1818 witnessed a military gathering at Bangor which for enthusiastic interest has never, in time of peace, had a parallel in Penobscot County. The mortification engendered by the feeble opposition to the passage of the British ships and troops past Hampden to Bangor towards the close of the War of 1812, and the

tame surrender of those places had rankled in the bosoms of the inhabitants of Penobscot valley.

Young, ambitious, and rising military officers of the time, who had not participated in the Hampden affair, believed that special efforts to improve the morals of the militia were imperatively demanded. Arrangements for a muster of the troops in large numbers at Bangor followed.

The ardor of the younger officers, conspicuous among whom was Colonel Isaac Hodsdon of Corinth, in evoking the necessary enthusiasm from the people, was commensurate with the importance of the end in view.

The date fixed for the proposed military assemblage was September 21st. At length the impatiently awaited day dawned. At an early hour the third, fourth, and fifth regiments of the first brigade, embracing thirty companies, took the places assigned them on the ample field selected for the review. In the absence of the Brigadier General, the command devolved on Colonel Hodsdon. The large cavalcade of officers, dressed in gay uniforms, on spirited horses, the stirring music, waving flags, rattle of musketry, roar of cannon, and the evolutions of the soldiery, drew forth the wildest enthusiasm from the crowds of people in attendance.

The interest of the occasion was greatly enhanced by the presence of Governor Brooks, who reviewed the troops and expressed his warm approval of the success of this notable demonstration. The Garland company of militia was present under the command of Captain Philip Greeley.

The First Post-Office

Previous to the year 1818, through a period of sixteen years, the nearest post-office had been at Bangor which was twenty-five miles away. During that period mail matter for the inhabitants of Garland was sent from the Bangor office by any reliable person of the town, who happened to be in Bangor, and left with some resident of Garland, who esteemed it a pleasure to distribute it to the scattered homes as opportunity occurred.

A mail route extending from Bangor, through Garland, to Skowhegan having been established, a post-office was located at the house of William Godwin, who resided on the road to Dexter, opposite the site of Maple Grove Cemetery, in the year 1818, and Mr. Godwin was appointed postmaster. A Mr. Hayden of Skowhegan was the first mail-carrier over this route. His stopping place at the end of the first day's travel from Bangor was at Isaac Hopland's, where Mark C. Jennings now resides.

The mail was carried on horseback for the first few years. This service involved hardship and, not infrequently, serious danger. During the spring and autumnal freshets, the corduroy bridges over low and swampy lands were often transformed into floating bridges of a dangerous character.

Bridges over small streams would sometimes float away in the interim between trips. Mr. Hayden's contract expired in 1822. He was followed, as contractor, by Colin Campbell of Corinth, and Calvin Osgood, afterwards a citizen of Garland, to carry the mail.

Mr. Eddy, who commenced service as mail-carrier in 1822, communicates the following information respecting the circuit he traveled to get the mail to the offices

upon his route. Starting from Bangor, he passed through the present towns of Glenburn, Kenduskeag, West Corinth, Exeter, Garland, Dexter, Ripley, Harmony, Athens and Cornville, to the objective point, Skowhegan.

On his return, he passed through the towns of Canaan, Pittsfield, Hartland, St. Albans, Palmyra, Newport, Etna, Carmel and Hampden, to Bangor. Some sections of the return route from Skowhegan must have been of a somewhat zigzag character.

Mr. Eddy gives the names of the postmasters upon his route in 1822 as follows: Mark Trafton at Bangor, Moses Hodsdon at Kenduskeag, Richard Palmer at West Corinth, Reuben Bartlett at Garland, Dr. Gilman Burleigh at Dexter, John Todd at Ripley, Mr. Bartlett at Harmony, John Ware at Athens, Thomas Smith at Cornville, John Wyman at Skowhegan, Mr. Tuttle at Canaan, Mr. Foss at St. Albans, now Hartland, Dr. French at North St. Albans, William Lancey at Palmyra, Mr. Sanger at Newport, Hollis Friend at Etna, Deacon Ruggles at Carmel, Mr. Stetson at Hampden Corner and Mr. Vose at Hampden Upper Corner.

The adventurous mail-carriers had their regular stopping places where they rested at night, except when delayed by stress of weather, bad condition of roads, or accident, when they stopped wherever night overtook them.

At the close of Mr. Campbell's term of service, in 1826, the roads had been so much improved as to admit of the use of a two-horse covered carriage for carrying the mail and passengers. This was a step forward in the march of improvement which was highly pleasing to the early inhabitants. Lawrence Greene of Dexter now began to carry the mail, and passengers, from Bangor to Dexter.

Among Mr. Greene's passengers there would appear occasionally one or more of the dusky inhabitants of Indian Old Town. It was a great marvel to the small boy, who cast a frightened look into the carriage, that Mr. Greene should dare to carry representatives of a race whose history had been so long and closely associated with the tomahawk and scalping-knife.

About the year 1830 the mail-route was changed. Diverging from the original route at Corinth, it ran by way of Exeter Mills and Exeter Corner to Dexter. From this time onward, Garland was supplied with mail matter from the Exeter Corner office. This change was followed by serious inconvenience to the residents of Garland for many years. If the mail-carrier made his appearance at the Garland office on the day he was due, he regarded himself at liberty to fix the hour to suit his own convenience. He was sometimes a day late as a matter of convenience to himself.

On one such occasion the mail had been changed and the carrier had started along, when the postmaster, Dr. Joseph Springall, rushed out into the street, bare-headed, as if some sudden thought had inspired the movement, and with characteristic humor exclaimed—"Halloo, young man! Say, when are you coming this way again?"

Garland in 1819

The annual meeting of 1819 was held on March 16. The officers chosen were Philip Greeley, moderator; Isaac Wheeler, clerk; Isaac Wheeler, Josiah Bartlett and Ezekiel Straw, selectmen and assessors; Isaac

Wheeler, Moses Buswell and Josiah Bartlett, superintending school committee; John Chandler, collector, with a compensation of one per cent., and Ezekiel Straw, treasurer.

The town voted to raise four hundred dollars for schools; one thousand dollars to build and repair roads, and eleven dollars and fifty cents to erect guide-boards. A second town meeting was held on April 5th, to act upon various matters of business, but nothing of importance resulted.

On the same day a vote for governor was taken when Hon. John Brooks, Federalist, received thirteen votes; Hon. Benj. Crowningshield, Democrat, received nineteen votes.

A third town meeting was held on April 17, when the town voted that one half of the sum voted at the annual meeting for support of schools, also the seventy-five dollars voted for town charges, might be paid in wheat at one dollar and fifty cents, corn at one dollar and twenty-five cents, and rye at one dollar per bushel, if delivered to the treasurer by the first day of February.

The most severe burden resting upon the early inhabitants of Garland was the construction and repair of roads. The original withholding of every alternate range of land from sale, had necessitated a large mileage of roads. The incoming of new settlers from year to year increased the burden of road building. In addition to roads for local convenience, a county road running obliquely across the town, which had been established in 1817, had increased the burden of road building.

In the years of 1817 and 1818, the town had taxed its inhabitants to the extent of their ability to pay, towards the construction of the county road. But the public was not satisfied with the progress made, and the town was indicted. A fourth town meeting was held on the

4th of May to consider the method of dealing with the indictment, when it was voted that four hundred dollars of the one thousand dollars, raised at the annual meeting for building and repairing roads, should be expended on the county road, and that three hundred dollars, in addition, should be raised by assessment.

John S. Haskell was appointed agent to answer to the indictment upon the road. Philip Greeley and William Godwin were appointed to superintend the labor upon this road.

On the 26th of July the legal voters of Garland assembled to act upon the following question: "Is it expedient that the District of Maine shall become a separate and independent State on the terms and conditions of an Act entitled an Act relating to the Separation of the District of Maine from Massachusetts proper, and forming the same into an independent State?" The number of votes cast was twenty-four which were all in favor of separation. In the State the majority in favor of separation was very large.

The act submitting the question of separation to the people of the Province of Maine, provided that if a majority of fifteen hundred should be given for separation, the Governor was to make proclamation of the result on, or after, the fourth Monday of August, 1819. This Act also provided that each corporate town should be empowered to send at least one delegate to a convention to be held in Portland, on the second Monday in October, to form a constitution.

The legal voters of Garland assembled on the 20th day of September to choose a delegate to the constitutional convention with result as follows: Amos Gordon received eighteen votes; Abner Sanborn received ten votes; Moses Buswell received five votes.

At the appointed time Mr. Gordon was found in his

seat at the convention. The legal voters of Garland were called together on the 6th day of December for the purpose of expressing their approbation or disapprobation of the constitution emanating from the convention. The votes, fifteen in number, were all in favor of the constitution as reported from the convention. An application in due form was made to Congress, for the admission of Maine to the Union, and on the third day of March, 1820, it was admitted to the Union by an act to take effect March 15, 1820.

From this date, the Province of Maine, which, in the language of Governor Brooks, had been bone of the bone and flesh of the flesh of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, became an independent State. Whatever Maine has been in the past, whatever she is now, or whatever she may become, it is certain that no state can boast of a more illustrious or better parentage than Maine.

An incident of the constitutional convention was a somewhat sharp discussion of the question, "Shall the new state be styled the State of Maine or the Commonwealth of Maine?" Fortunately, the good sense of the convention led to the shorter and simpler designation.

Garland From 1810 to 1820

The population in the second decade increased but slightly. In 1810 it was 236. Ten years later, it was 275, an increase of only 39. While the roads had been somewhat extended and improved, and school facilities somewhat enlarged, the condition of the average family had not improved. The poor had been growing poorer,

and the debts of the more independent had been increasing. A few families had moved into town, a larger number had moved away.

Among those who had cast their fortune in the town in the second decade was the family of Plynn Clark, which settled upon the place now owned by Leonard Hathaway. Simon Morgan, from Elkinstown, moved into town in 1811 or 1812, and occupied the place vacated by Mr. Griffin, the first tanner, which was located at the foot of the slope west of the residence of David Dearborn. The Rev. John Sawyer came into the township as a missionary before its incorporation, and purchased the lot of land on the hill where D. F. Patten resides, and built a house about the year 1813, where he lived with his family for several years.

David Crowell lived for a short time on the place a little west of the schoolhouse, in District No. 7, now owned by David Allen. He was afterwards a well known citizen of Exeter. He left Garland about the year 1818.

Philip E. Badger moved into West Garland in 1818, or a year later, and occupied the place where the Lawrence family afterwards resided for many years. Ellery Stone is now the owner of the same place.

Families Who Moved Away During the Second Decade

Nathan Merrill, the carpenter and spinning-wheel maker, left Garland in 1810 or 1811, and took up residence in Charleston in 1811. The families of William Dustin, John Grant, Andrew Kimball, William Sargent,

James McLure and William Church, left the town in the period including the years of 1814-15-16 and 17. Most of these families emigrated to Ohio, allured thither by glowing descriptions of the productiveness of the soil of that state.

Many of these families suffered keenly the discomforts of homesickness but, alas, they were too poor to return. An emigrant to Ohio from Exeter wrote to a friend he had left behind that his wife had shed tears of homesickness enough to grind a bushel of wet corn.

While extravagant descriptions of the advantages of western life promoted emigration thereto, repellent influences here contributed to the same result. In addition to the ordinary hardships of pioneer life, the people of these eastern towns had been subjected to extraordinary hardships that followed in the wake of the War of 1812. The interruption of commerce by the Embargo Act had been a severe blow to the whole country. Near the close of the war, navigation between Boston and Bangor had been suspended. Goods from the former to the latter place were hauled by ox-teams.

Our citizen, William Stone, is the possessor of an axle-tree that was a part of a wagon that had been used in the transportation of goods from Boston to Bangor. Another citizen, the late Captain John Jackman, assisted in forging this axle-tree.

The war had closed in 1814, but scarcely had the blessings of peace dawned upon the inhabitants, when the cold seasons of 1814-15 intervened to cut off the food supply. Causes other than those that have been mentioned tended to the decrease of population. There are in almost every community, families who are the victims of an everpresent desire for change of place. Wherever they are, they long to be somewhere else. This longing for change is contagious, sometimes infect-

ing whole neighborhoods. Families are sometimes influenced to a change of residence by an existing special cause.

The emigration of Enos Quimby, one of the early settlers, from Garland, was due to a special cause. The locality of his home was infested by innumerable swarms of mosquitoes at certain seasons. They rushed into his unprotected dwelling in clouds. The dire discord of their music coupled with their thirst for blood, disturbed the peace of mind of Mrs. Quimby by day, and her dreams by night. Patiently enduring the annoyance until patience ceased to be a virtue, she declared that she could not and would not submit to it longer. She carried her point, and the family sought a new home in another locality. It was a fine illustration of the force of a woman's will as described in an old couplet—

> "When she will she will you may depend on't,
> When she won't she won't and that's the end on't."

It must not be inferred however that Mrs. Quimby lacked courage to meet the ordinary discomforts of pioneer life. These she could laugh at. The mosquito scourge was quite another thing. It is said that passengers are sometimes driven from boats on the lower Mississippi by the swarms of voracious mosquitoes that infest its banks; that the boldest rider upon the fastest horse dares not in the month of June encounter these blood-thirsty pests on the rank and fertile prairies of northern Minnesota. They have been known to demoralize brigades of soldiers on the march from point to point.

Maine's former historian, Mr. Williamson, estimated that Maine lost from ten thousand to fifteen thousand inhabitants in consequence of the War of 1812, and the cold seasons of 1814-15 and 1816.

Garland in 1820

The annual meeting of 1820 was held on the 23d day of March. The warrant calling this meeting was the last issued in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The following officers were elected: Philip Greeley, moderator; Isaac Wheeler, clerk; Isaac Wheeler, Josiah Bartlett, and Ezekiel Straw, selectmen and assessors; Ezekiel Straw, treasurer, and James J. Chandler, collector of taxes, whose compensation was fixed at two and one fourth per cent.

It was voted to raise one thousand dollars for making and repairing highways, and that for men, oxen, and plows, twelve and one half cents should be allowed per hour, until the first of October. It was voted to raise two hundred dollars for making paths in winter, and to allow the same per hour for the labor of men and oxen as in summer.

The town voted that taxes assessed for support of schools and for town charges, may be paid in wheat at nine shillings, or in corn or rye at six shillings per bushel, if delivered to the treasurer by the 20th day of January, but if not delivered at that time, must be paid in money.

On the 3d of April, 1820, the legal voters were called together to vote for governor and other officers. All previous calls had been issued in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. This, and all subsequent calls, have been issued in the name of the State of Maine which, if less pretentious than the high sounding title by which they had been called to the discharge of their political duties, it had the merit of being more compact, more convenient, and more in harmony with republican simplicity.

In the convention at Portland a year earlier, to frame a constitution for the new State, the committee which had been appointed to consider the question of title, reported in favor of calling it the Commonwealth of Maine. Many of the members believed that the handle was disproportionate to the size of the pitcher; that the prefix was too ponderous. After a somewhat sharp discussion, a member moved the word "commonwealth" be stricken out. The motion was carried by a vote of 119 to 113.

On the following day, at the close of a protracted discussion, an ordinance was passed providing that the State should be known by the style and title of the State of Maine. Thus fortunately, for coming generations, the word state took the place of the ponderous prefix, commonwealth.

On the 3d day of April, 1820, the legal voters of Garland assembled to cast their votes for governor of the new State, for the first time, with the following result: William King, Democrat, received twenty votes; Ruel Williams, Democrat, received six votes; Albion K. Paris, Democrat, received three votes; Moses Buswell received one vote.

Mr. King's vote in the State was twenty-one thousand and eighty-three, against one thousand eight hundred and three for all other candidates. His election had long been predicted on account of his ability and popularity as a man. Mr. Williams was a man of decided ability, and highly esteemed for liberality in matters of public importance. He was afterwards elected to the Senate of the United States. Mr. Paris was highly esteemed for his excellent qualities. He was the second governor elected by the people, although he was preceded by two acting governors.

On the day of the gubernatorial election, the legal

voters of Garland deposited their votes for representative to the State Legislature with result as follows: Cornelius Coolidge of Dexter received seventeen votes; Amos Gordon of Garland received eleven votes; Joseph Garland of Garland received one vote.

Some town business was transacted on the same day, April 3d, 1820. Reuben Bartlett, John Chandler and John Trefethen were appointed to select and purchase one acre of land suitable for a cemetery. This was the first action of the town looking to a common burial place for the dead. Previous to this date it had been the custom of families to bury relatives on their own premises.

There having been no choice of representative to the Legislature at the first trial, the legal voters assembled on April 13th for a second trial, with result as follows: Captain Joseph Kelsey of Guilford received seven votes; Seba French of Dexter received five votes; Cornelius Coolidge of Dexter received eleven votes.

At that time the representative class embraced the towns of Dexter, Garland, Guilford, Sangerville and Plantation Number Three in the sixth range.

A New Epoch

The year 1820 opened a new epoch in the history of Maine. It had hitherto been a dependency of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Now it had assumed the character of an independent state. The tide of emigration had been setting from the State. It had now turned this way. In common with other towns, the town of Garland shared in the stimulating influences of

returning prosperity. Among the accessions to its population was the family of Reuben Bartlett from Nottingham, N. H.

Mr. Bartlett purchased the village mill property of Mr. Church, which included a saw and grist-mill. He moved his family into a small house a few rods west of the present saw-mill which had been built by his predecessor, Mr. Church. Five or six years later he built the two-story house now owned by C. F. Osgood, where he lived until his death in 1835.

The coming of the True family from Deerfield, N. H., occurred in 1820. This family embraced the father and mother, Joseph True and wife, two sons, Abram True and Joseph, Jr., and several daughters. Mr. True moved into the house built by James McCluer on the place now owned by David Allen, where he lived several years.

About the year 1827 he moved into the house built by his son, Joseph True, Jr., at the center of the town, now owned by James Stone. Abram True moved his family into the house of a Mrs. Burton, which was located on a site at the foot of the hill below the present residence of Mrs. Charles E. Merriam. He afterwards built and occupied a house near the residence of the writer.

Joseph True, Jr., gives the following account of the journey of his father's family to Maine. Joseph was at that time a resolute boy of nineteen years. On the same day that the other members of the family took passage on a sailing vessel at Portsmouth, N. H., he started on horseback and traveled solitary and alone on his way to Garland. During his six days' ride no incident intervened to relieve the monotony of the journey. But, as showing that the early settlers of western Penobscot were largely from New Hampshire, he passed four of the five nights of his journey with families who had emigrated from his own school-district in Deerfield.

Garland in 1821

The legal voters of Garland assembled on the 22d of January, 1821, "to see if the town will allow the inhabitants to pay their taxes in grain after the 20th of February instant." Upon this question it was voted that the treasurer should receive grain in payment for taxes until the 15th day of February next. It was also voted to have the highway taxes for 1820 made agreeably to the Constitution of Maine. The call for this action is not quite apparent.

The annual meeting of 1821 was held on April 4th. Philip Greeley was chosen moderator; Reuben Bartlett, town clerk; Isaac Wheeler, Philip Greeley and Reuben Bartlett, selectmen and assessors; Ezekiel Straw, treasurer, and Isaac Wheeler, Reuben Bartlett and Philip Greeley, superintending school committee.

It was voted to raise twelve hundred dollars to build and repair highways, four hundred dollars for the support of schools, fifty-five dollars to pay arrearages, and fifty dollars for town expenses. It was voted that the road tax should be paid in labor, and other taxes in grain; wheat at nine shillings, and corn and rye at six shillings per bushel each. John M. Fifield was chosen collector of taxes, and a compensation of nine mills per dollar voted for the service.

The legal voters of Garland assembled on the 10th of September to vote for governor and other State officers. For governor, Albion K. Parris received forty votes; Joshua Wingate received five votes; Isaac Case received one vote.

For representative to the Legislature, Daniel Wilkins of Charleston received thirty-five votes; Cornelius Coolidge of Dexter received ten votes.

Action of the Town Relating to Lots of Land Reserved for Public Purposes

In the resolve of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, granting the township now known as Garland to Williams College, three lots of land of three hundred and twenty acres each were reserved for public purposes, to wit: one lot for the use of schools, one lot for the first settled minister, his heirs and assigns, and one lot for the use of the ministry. In the conveyance of the township by the college to the men known as the original proprietors the same reservations were made. The first action of the town with reference to the reserved lots was at a meeting on September 10, 1821, when Isaac Wheeler, Jeremiah Flanders, Philip Greeley, William Godwin and John Chandler, were appointed a committee to examine the reserved lots, and determine which should be reserved for the benefit of schools, which for the first settled minister, and which for the ministry.

Another meeting was held on October 8th. The records fail to show that there was any report from the committee appointed at the previous meeting. At the meeting of October 8th, the following articles were presented for consideration:

"To see if the town will make provision for the settlement of Elder Robinson, or any other person, as a public preacher of the gospel in this town. It was voted that so much of this article as relates to Elder Robinson be passed over, and that a committee be appointed to invite some person to preach in town on trial. It was also voted that a man who shall be acceptable to the town as a public teacher of morality, piety and religion, shall receive one hundred acres of the public land." Isaac Wheeler, Reuben Bartlett, Joseph

Garland, John S. Haskell and Thomas S. Tyler were appointed a committee to execute the purposes of this vote.

Number of Families in What is Now Garland Village in 1821

Our well-remembered citizen, the late David Fogg, who came to Garland in 1821, and became a member for the time being of the family of his brother-in-law, Abraham True, is authority for the statement that at the date of his coming, 1821, there were only five families within the limits of what now is Garland village. These were the families of a Mrs. Burton, Abraham True, Reuben Bartlett, Dr. Moses Buswell and Isaac Wheeler, Esq. The True and Burton families lived together in a house at the foot of the hill below the present residence of Mrs. Charles E. Merriam. The remains of an old cellar indicate the site of the house.

Reuben Bartlett lived in a little house on the brow near the present village saw-mill which had been built a few years earlier. Doctor Buswell lived in a house near the center of the village in proximity to the site of the present residence of Elmer Hill.

Isaac Wheeler, Esq., lived in a house on the site of the residence of the late William Foss, now the home of F. D. Wood. The post-office in 1821 was at the residence of Reuben Bartlett, now owned by C. F. Osgood. The mail which was received once each week was brought on horseback in summer, and in a pung in winter.

Outside the limits of the village, several men estab-

lished homes in the town in 1821. Among these were Jacob Greeley, who built on the hill a little way north of the schoolhouse in District No. 1 (Dearborn).

Benjamin Pressey established a home within the limits of the present school District No. 3, where the late B. L. Trundy resided. Samuel Greeley, afterwards a well-known citizen, emigrated from Salisbury, N. H., and lived in the house vacated by Joseph Garland, the first citizen of the town, about this time.

The late Jeremiah Ladd gave the following account of the coming of the Ladd family to Garland. His father, Captain Daniel Ladd, a native of Lee, N. H., emigrated to Garland in 1821. He first lived on the William Blaisdell place, then upon the place now occupied by James L. Rideout. In 1823 he bought the farm formerly the residence of Rev. A. P. Andrews, where he built a small house. The carpenter's work upon this house was done by the late Joseph Prescott, who had then just come to the town, and a Mr. Avery. Three or four years later, he bought the Joseph Saunders place, near the hill known as High Cut, afterwards known as the Emerson place. He then purchased land adjoining the Emerson place and built on it.

His next move was to the place now owned by Charles H. Brown. Captain Ladd came into the town over the old county road. The first building he passed after entering the town was a mechanic's shop, located near the late residence of Story Jones, now owned by Aaron Knight, and which was owned by two brothers of the name of Davis.

The second building passed was a house nearly opposite the present residence of Glenn Morgan. There had been other families between this house and the village which had moved away. Captain Ladd found the road that led into town almost impassable. The swamps and

wet places were spanned by logs placed across the road side by side, known as corduroy road.

A ride over this kind of road was tiresome to passers over it, and wearing to carriages.

Garland in 1822

At the annual meeting of 1822, held April 3d, Philip Greeley was chosen moderator; Reuben Bartlett, town clerk; Isaac Wheeler, Reuben Bartlett and Ezekiel Straw, selectmen and assessors; Isaac Wheeler, Reuben Bartlett and Ezekiel Straw, superintending school committee.

It was voted to raise three hundred dollars for the support of schools, twelve hundred dollars to build and repair highways, one hundred dollars to repair schoolhouses, seventy-five dollars to pay town charges, twenty dollars to buy powder, and that the taxes should be paid in wheat at one dollar and twenty-five cents or in corn or rye at eighty-four cents per bushel, the grain to be delivered to the treasurer by the first day of February.

On September 9, the legal voters assembled to indicate their choice for governor and other officers, when Albion K. Parris received thirty-three votes; Ezekiel Whitman received twenty-three votes; Philip Greeley received one vote.

For representative to the Legislature, Winthrop Chapman of Exeter received twenty-three votes; Daniel Wilkins of Charleston received fourteen votes.

Mr. Wilkins was the successful candidate in the district. On the same day the town voted to assist one of its worthy citizens, who had come to a condition where

assistance was needed, to the amount of fifty dollars This is the earliest record of assistance to the poor. John Hayes collected the taxes this year for five mills per dollar.

Newcomers in 1822

Ansel Field of Paris, Maine, took up his residence in Garland in 1822, and purchased land on the old county road, about one mile south of the village, where he erected buildings and lived. Mr. Field and his wife united with the Congregational church. At the end of about fifteen years he returned to Paris. The farm he left was purchased by the friends of the Rev. John Sawyer. The venerable clergyman spent the last years of his eventful life in the town where he had been instrumental in the organization of the third Congregational church within the present limits of Penobscot County. The farm where he lived is now owned by Glenn Morgan.

George R. Coffin came to Garland as early as 1822, and established a home on lot two, range five, where he lived for many years. This farm, once owned by Deacon L. M. Rideout, is now in the possession of Galen S. Burrill.

Joseph Prescott and Jeremiah Avery came to the town in 1822 to ply their trade as carpenters. Mr. Avery remained in town only a short time. Mr. Prescott bought of Joseph Sargent a part of lot four, range four, where he made a home for his family and lived until his death in 1849.

The name of Walter Holbrook appears on the records of the town as early as 1822. He established a home

on lot four, range six, where he lived until about the year 1835, when he returned to Massachusetts.

James Powers came to town in 1822. He married a sister of Captain John L. Jackman.

Benjamin Pressey established a home in the Parkman neighborhood, south of the pond, once owned by B. L. Trundy, now the home of Loren Curtis. He was a carpenter, and built for the Fogg family the house a few rods east of the schoolhouse in District No. 3. William Soule moved into the town about the year 1822, and settled in the Parkman neighborhood, south of the pond. He had a large family of boys, among whom were Gideon, David, John and Rufus.

Samuel W. Knight's name appears upon the military roll of 1822, which is about the date of his becoming a resident of the town. He purchased a part of lot two, in range seven, where he made a home for his family and lived until his death. This old homestead in 1890 was owned by the late Cyrus Snell, whose son Charles afterwards became the owner and has recently sold to Mrs. Ruel Maguire.

Dr. Seth Fogg emigrated from Deerfield, N. H., to Garland in the year 1822, bringing with him a large family of sons and daughters. One son, David, and one daughter, Mrs. Abraham True, were here a year or two earlier. Doctor Fogg first moved into the house vacated a few years earlier by William Sargent, on the place where James L. Rideout now resides. In 1823 he moved into the Burton house, located a few rods north of the present house of Mrs. Charles E. Merriam. Shortly after, he moved into the house that had been built for the Fogg family by Mr. Pressey, where his death soon occurred. This house is now owned and occupied by John McComb, Jr.

Search for a Missing Child in a Neighboring Town in Which Citizens of Garland Participated

Common privations and hardships united the early inhabitants of a town in bonds of earnest and sincere sympathy. Each citizen of the town was neighbor to every other citizen, and was always ready to assist others in cases of sickness, accident, or misfortune. Nor was such sympathy pent up within town limits.

An incident occurred in a neighboring town that illustrates this phase of social life in early times. On the sixth of June, 1822, a little four-year-old daughter of Daniel Ames of Sangerville was sent early in the day to a neighbor's house, a short distance away, on some trivial errand. She was obliged to pass through a narrow piece of woodland to reach the point to which she was sent.

Not returning as soon as she was expected, a boy was sent to inquire further, who was told by the neighbor that she had not been seen there during the day. Night was near. The neighbors were quickly alarmed and providing themselves with canteens and torches, spent almost the entire night in an anxious, but fruitless search for the missing child.

Early the next morning, a dozen young men were sent to traverse the woodland, a little distance apart, and listen for the faintest sounds of alarm or distress which perchance might come from the lips of the little girl, but no sound was heard. The alarm soon reached adjoining towns, where companies of men were speedily organized to assist in the search. Among these was a company from Garland, under direction of Captain Philip Greeley.

The search was continued through several days. It was not relinquished until the last ray of hope had vanished from the hearts of distressed relatives. The fate of the little girl is to this day shrouded in mystery.

Masonic Lodge

A lodge of Free and Accepted Masons was organized in Garland on January 24, 1822, in the hall of the two-story house then owned and occupied by William Godwin, which stood upon the site of the house now owned and occupied by the heirs of the late William H. Knight. The house of two stories has since given place to a house of smaller dimensions.

This was the second lodge organized within the present limits of the County of Penobscot, and the thirty-fifth within the limits of Maine. It embraced members from adjoining towns, including Exeter and Dexter, and was known as the Penobscot Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons.

Some of the leading members living in Garland were Isaac Wheeler, Philip Greeley, Jeremiah Flanders and William Godwin. Years later, the headquarters of this lodge were removed to Dexter.

Garland in 1823

The legal voters of Garland were summoned to meet on April 7, 1823, to vote for a representative to Congress. For this office William Emerson of Bangor received forty votes; Obed Wilson received four votes.

Neither of these candidates was elected. There was, however, a significance in the large relative vote of Mr. Emerson which is worthy of mention. It had no relation to party politics or locality. He was a merchant in Bangor, and had rendered valuable assistance to the inhabitants of Garland in the time of their sorest need at much personal risk.

At the opening of 1817, there was great destitution of seed for the crops of the approaching summer, a fact that had found place in the heart of the generous merchant. With rare thoughtfulness, and rarer generosity, he advised them to prepare the largest possible acreage for crops, and accompanied his advice with the offer to furnish them with seed which had been withheld by the disastrous summer of the preceding year, and to extend to them the privilege of making compensation when more propitious seasons should provide the means to pay.

The grateful people of Garland believed that a man possessing the fine personal qualities that had been exhibited by Mr. Emerson, would worthily represent them in Congress if elected. It afforded them an opportunity to exhibit their grateful appreciation of remembered generosity which they did not fail to improve.

The annual town meeting was held also on the seventh of April. Philip Greeley was chosen moderator; Reuben Bartlett, clerk; Reuben Bartlett, Ezekiel Straw and Daniel Ladd, selectmen and assessors; Isaac Wheeler, Samuel Warren and Daniel Ladd, superintending school committee; Philip Greeley was appointed collector of taxes, and a compensation of two per cent. voted him. Isaac Wheeler was chosen treasurer.

The town voted to raise one thousand dollars to make and repair highways, three hundred dollars for the support of schools, to be paid in grain, wheat at one dollar and twenty-five cents, and corn and rye at eighty-

four cents each; and thirty-five dollars for the purchase of powder to be paid in the same currency. One hundred dollars was voted to pay town charges, fifty-five dollars of which was to be paid in money and forty-five dollars in grain. The fifty-five dollars mentioned in this vote was the first money raised in Garland as payment of taxes. It may fairly be inferred from this fact that money was not overabundant in the early years of the town's history.

Previous to 1823, the highway tax had been paid in labor, and all other taxes in grain.

The legal voters of Garland assembled to cast their votes for governor and other officers on September 7th. For governor, Albion K. Parris received forty votes. For representative to the Legislature, Cornelius Coolidge of Dexter received twenty-two votes; Nathaniel Oak of Exeter received eleven votes.

This election resulted in the choice of Mr. Parris for governor, and Mr. Coolidge for representative to the State Legislature. It is worthy of note that while the full vote for governor in Bangor was only eighty-four, the vote in Garland for the same officer was forty.

First Store in Garland Village

What is now Garland village did not grow as fast as other parts of the town. This was due to the repressive policy of the agent of the proprietors, who would sell land only at prices much above its real value. Of the forty-five petitioners for an Act of Incorporation in 1810, not more than three or four resided within the limits of the present village.

Of the forty-five families living in the town in 1820, only five families resided in the village. The first store in the village was built in 1823 by Isaac Wheeler, Esq. Upon its completion, Abraham Cox and John Walker, afterwards a well known merchant of Exeter for many years, put a stock of goods into it. Their success was not flattering and they abandoned the business after a short trial. The building has since been used for various kinds of merchandising. For the last twenty years it has afforded a very convenient place for the purposes of a post-office.

Following Cox & Walker, it has been occupied in turn by Charles Reynolds, Charles Plummer, Calvin S. Wheeler, John S. Kimball, Stephen Kimball, John H. Ramsdell, Elijah Norcross, Charles Chandler, Lorenzo Oak, a Mr. Dunham, Johnson & Preble, (N. W. Johnson and Wins Preble) and Henry C. Preble. A millinery business was carried on in one of its apartments by the late Mrs. Octavia Hobbie, Miss Lizzie Rideout, and the late Mrs. Nathaniel Johnson, for several years.

Returning to the events of 1823, Garland was favored by the coming of several families during that year. Among these was the family of Joseph Sargent, who purchased the farm upon which his brother William made a beginning in 1802, now the residence of James Rideout.

Mr. Sargent emigrated from Boscawen, N. H. His goods were brought to Bangor by water, while his family made the journey to the same place overland.

Leaving their children at Bangor, they made the trip to Garland with horse and wagon. Their ride to this place was along a road that bore but faint resemblance to New Hampshire turnpikes. Arriving at their new home they found but little to inspire confidence or hope

for the future. The home they had left behind, from which they had been driven by adverse fortune, was furnished with all the comforts and conveniences that characterized the best homes of the rural districts of New Hampshire at that time. The home they found at the end of their journey was scarcely suggestive of home.

The family moved into the house of a neighbor to remain until their own house could be made habitable. The contrast between the old and new home was the occasion of much grief to Mrs. Sargent. Although naturally of a lively and cheerful disposition, she spent many an hour in weeping when alone. But she was a woman of the heroic type and resolutely concealed her own sadness when in the presence of others. By the force of industry and good management, prosperity at length returned to this family, bearing with it the well earned enjoyments that blessed their earlier life.

Garland in 1824

The annual town meeting of 1824 was held on March 30. Philip Greeley was chosen moderator; Reuben Bartlett, town clerk; Daniel Ladd, Ansel Field and Walter Holbrook, selectmen and assessors; Isaac Wheeler, treasurer; Isaac Wheeler, Samuel Warren and Ansel Field, superintending school committee, and Daniel Moore, collector of taxes, for a compensation of two per cent.

The town voted to raise one thousand dollars to make and repair highways, four hundred dollars for the support of schools, and fifty dollars to buy powder and

defray town charges. For the first time the town voted that all taxes except highway taxes should be paid in money. The first step towards this policy had been taken a year earlier.

The election for the choice of governor and other officers was held on the second Monday of September, when Albion K. Parris received thirty-four votes for governor; Cornelius Coolidge received thirty-three votes for representative to the State Legislature. Mr. Coolidge was the successful candidate.

A Mustering of the Militia

An event of more than local interest occurred in Garland in 1824. It was nothing less than the mustering of the companies of the fifth regiment of the militia. Other regimental musters occurred in town, but a description of one will answer for all. The troops were assembled on the level field on the north side of the road leading to Dexter, belonging to Isaac Wheeler, Esq. There were no buildings, public or private, upon this street at that time. Where now stands the town-house, the Congregational church and parsonage, and private residences, there were tents and booths for the sale of gingerbread, pies, and food of a more substantial character for the hungry, new cider and beer for the thirsty youngsters, and something stronger for older people. Indeed the latter drink sometimes acquired mastery over men who were among our best citizens.

There was here and there a dance-floor of rough plank where men under the influence of the favorite New England beverage disported by scraping the bottoms of their heavy brogans to the music of a cracked violin.

A Political Campaign Projected

The year 1824 marked the opening of a Presidential campaign. The politicians of the Congressional district of which Garland was a part, called a convention to assemble on the day, and at the place of the general muster, to nominate a candidate for Presidential elector and to organize for the campaign. Jonathan Farrar, a well known citizen of Dexter, was nominated for elector. A large committee was appointed to prepare an address to the voters of the district setting forth the issues involved in the campaign.

Bangor, Levant, Charleston, Exeter, Dexter, Corinth and Garland were represented in this committee. Garland was represented by Philip Greeley and Amos Gordon. The assembling of two such bodies as the regimental muster, and the Congressional district convention, on the same day may be regarded as a "red letter" day in the early history of Garland.

Garland in 1825

At the annual meeting of 1825, held on April 4th, the officers chosen were Daniel Ladd, moderator; Reuben Bartlett, town clerk; Daniel Ladd, Ansel Field and Walter Holbrook, selectmen; Isaac Wheeler, Dr. Seth Fogg and Paul M. Fisher, superintending school committee, and William Godwin, treasurer.

The town appropriated four hundred dollars for schools, fifteen hundred dollars for roads, one hundred and five dollars for town charges, and one hundred and sixty dollars to pay existing demands. Daniel Moore

was chosen collector, and his compensation was fixed at four and nine tenths per cent. It was voted to receive grain for all taxes except highway taxes which were to be paid in labor. Prices fixed for grain were seven shillings, and sixpence for wheat, five shillings for corn, and six shillings for rye.

Fall Elections

The legal voters of Garland assembled on September 12th to vote for governor and other officers.

For governor, Albion K. Parris received eighteen votes; Enoch Lincoln received fourteen votes.

For representative to the Legislature, Winthrop Chapman received twenty-four votes; Reuben Bartlett received seven votes.

Mr. Parris was elected governor by a large majority. Neither of the candidates for the State Legislature supported by the voters of Garland was elected. Cornelius Coolidge of Dexter was the successful candidate. The representative class embraced, at that time, the towns of Garland, Exeter, Corinth, Charleston and Dexter.

Destructive Fires in 1825

The farmers of central Maine were favored with abundant crops in 1825. The continual warm weather of the summer season resulted not only in abundance of crops, but in early harvests, thus giving the farmers a long autumnal season for its appropriate work. At that

time a majority of the farmers in this section were increasing the area of their crop-producing lands from year to year. In the work of clearing the lands of the forests that covered them, fire was an indispensable agency.

Late in the summer, and early in the autumn of 1825, fires were extensively kindled in aid of clearing lands, and the farmers congratulated each other upon getting "good burns." But the warm weather that had given them good crops, early harvests, and aided them in getting "good burns," had also dried the surface of their lands, and had made everything of a combustible nature food for flames. By the last of September, wells had become dry, rivers and streams had been greatly reduced in volume, and brooks had disappeared.

The late Rev. Amasa Loring, who was warmly engaged with his neighbors in efforts to arrest the progress of the flames, says in his History of Piscataquis County that much of the cleared land contained decaying stumps, and was enclosed with log fences, while the stubble upon the grain and mowing fields was thick and rank, and all as dry as tinder, and that fires that had been set did not go out, but lingered and smouldered still, and that in the evening of October 7th, after a still and smoky day, a violent gale from the north and northwest fanned these smouldering fires into a furious and rushing blaze. Men and boys were hurried to the earlier points of danger, but were soon summoned back to fight the fire from their own threatened dwellings. As morning broke, the wind subsided, and the fires lulled away relieving the terror of the stricken and weary inhabitants. With respect to the results of the disastrous fire—Mr. Loring says—"Almost every man's wood-land had been burned over, and much of its growth killed, large tracks of tim-

ber land had been severely injured and many buildings destroyed."

Hon. John E. Godfrey says in his Annals of Bangor, that the roaring of the fire was like thunder, and was heard at a distance of from twelve to fifteen miles. Houses, barns, saw-mills and grist-mills were destroyed. He also says that there were burned in Guilford four houses and five barns, in Ripley eleven houses and nine barns, in Harmony four houses and five barns, in Dover one barn, in Monson one barn. There were other buildings burned, and the damage to the timber lands was enormous.

There is still a lingering belief in the minds of some of the citizens of the counties that suffered from the ravages of the fires of 1825, that they originated from the burning of hay in northern Penobscot, by the order of the State Land Agent, to cripple the operations of the plunderers of the timber lands belonging to the State. It is not necessary to go so far away to find the origin of these fires. In the widespread and severe drouth of that time, the necessary conditions for starting fires were present in almost every town. The exceptions were towns where there were no smouldering fires to be fanned into furious flames.

Mr. Loring, a participator in the fight against the on-rushing flames, says that the fire had marked its way from Moosehead Lake across the county. In his Annals of Bangor, Hon. John E. Godfrey says: "The enemies of the land agent were not unwilling that he should have the reputation of originating the fires which had caused such devastation in the northerly part of Penobscot County, when he caused the hay cut by the trespassers to be burnt," and adds that although this was not the case, yet the Indians had been impressed with the idea that it was.

The town of Garland was on the line of the advancing flames, but before it was reached the wind had ceased, and the town escaped injury. Nevertheless its inhabitants had suffered keenly with terror and anxiety.

Garland in 1826

The annual town meeting of 1826 was held on April 6th. Abraham J. Cox was chosen moderator; Reuben Bartlett, town clerk; Reuben Bartlett, Isaac Wheeler and Ansel Field, selectmen and assessors; Abraham J. Cox, treasurer, and Isaac Wheeler, Isaac E. Wilkins and Ansel Field, superintending school committee. Walter Holbrook was chosen collector, and a compensation of one and nine tenths per cent. voted for the service.

The town voted to raise three hundred dollars for the support of schools, twelve hundred dollars to make and repair highways, and two hundred dollars to defray town charges. A step had been taken in 1823 towards the policy of requiring taxes to be paid in money. With the exception of that year all taxes but highway taxes, which were paid in labor, had been paid in grain at prices determined by the town each year. In 1826, and since, taxes, except for making and repairing highways, have been paid in money. The town voted "that the remaining three eighths of the public lands be divided between the religious societies which have not received any, according to their numbers."

The legal voters assembled on the 11th day of September to vote for governor and other officers.

For governor, Enoch Lincoln received twenty-six

votes; William Godwin received six votes; Ezekiel Whitman received five votes.

For representative to the State Legislature, Reuben Bartlett of Garland received twenty-four votes; Daniel Ladd of Garland received twenty-two votes; Lewis Goulding of Garland received one vote.

Enoch Lincoln was elected governor. Winthrop Chapman of Exeter, who had received no votes in Garland, was elected representative to the State Legislature.

The deaths of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams occurred on the Fourth of July, 1826. The news of the death of these two eminent men carried sadness into every town, village and hamlet in the United States. Both had participated in the stirring events that led to the Revolutionary War. Both were members of the convention from which had emanated the immortal Declaration of Independence, embodying truths that have given the people of this country the best government in the world, and that are destined to revolutionize all other governments. Mr. Adams had been the second and Mr. Jefferson the third President of the United States. It was a remarkable coincidence that these eminent men, who had been associated in establishing the foundations of this government, and of administering its affairs in turn, should die on the same day, and that day, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

The voters of Garland had met on the 11th of September, 1826, to ballot for a representative to Congress. This Congressional district embraced the counties of Penobscot and Somerset. The territory of the county of Piscataquis was at that time embraced within the two counties above named. There having been no choice at this trial, another trial occurred on December 18, 1826, which, like the first, failed to elect. The third trial

occurred on the second of April, 1827, which also failed to elect.

At the present time we hear much lamentation over the degeneracy of political methods and practices. People who indulge in such lamentations would do well to study the methods and practices which were prevalent in the earlier history of Maine.

In his Annals of Bangor, Judge Godfrey gives us some information upon this matter. Referring to the aspirants for Congressional honors, and their friends in this Congressional district, he says: "The candidates nominated by conventions and individuals were respectable men, but it mattered not who were the candidates, when one obtained sufficient prominence, he was pursued by the friends of the others with a bitterness that would be hardly excusable in savages. Like death they pursued the shining mark; no matter how sensitive the subject or how pure his life, if there were the least flaw in the armor of his character it was found and pierced, and reamed, and rasped, until it would seem to be the most rickety and unsubstantial character in existence."

He also says that Governor Lincoln's proclamation in 1827 for a day of fasting and prayer might well have been carefully studied by the politicians of the time. As the sentiments of this proclamation are good for all times, an extract will not be out of place here. "I recommend to every one to observe the day as a Christian; if he be under the influence of any vice, to banish it; if in error, to correct it; if under obligations to others, honestly to discharge them; if suffering injuries, to forgive them; if aware of any animosities, to extinguish them, and if able to do any benevolent act to any being created by the Almighty power to which he owes his existence and his faculties, to do it. Especially I recommend that being members of one great community,

we unite as Christian politicians so that we may render perpetual the peace and prosperity of our country and of this State."

Although there has been a manifest improvement in political methods and practices since the early days of Maine's statehood, there is still left a wide margin for further advancement in this direction.

Garland in 1827

The year 1827 witnessed a continuation of the contest for a representative to Congress. There had been three abortive trials to elect. The fourth trial was also a failure. Through the period of these failures to elect, this Congressional district was without representation in Congress. The failures were due to the manner of nominating candidates.

Small coteries of men, at different points in the district, nominated personal friends without regard to the preference of the voters at large. To such an extent was this practice carried, that there were sometimes from six to ten candidates for Congressional honors before the voters of the district. As an illustration, at the third trial of the protracted contest which has been described, the voters of Garland distributed their votes to seven different candidates.

Congressional Convention

After repeated failures running through two years, the friends of the administration met at Garland on the sixteenth day of August, and nominated Samuel Butman of Dixmont as their candidate for representative to Congress. Mr. Butman was the successful candidate.

The annual meeting for town business was held on April 2. The officers were Walter Holbrook, moderator; Reuben Bartlett, town clerk; Reuben Bartlett, Daniel Ladd and Samuel W. Knight, selectmen and assessors; Isaac Wheeler, treasurer, and Isaac E. Wilkins, Moses Buswell and Isaac Wheeler, superintending school committee. William Godwin was chosen collector of taxes, and his compensation was fixed at three per cent.

The appropriations were two hundred dollars for town charges, fifteen hundred dollars for highways, to be paid in labor at twelve and one half cents per hour, and three hundred dollars for schools.

Fall Election

For governor, Enoch Lincoln received twenty-seven votes; William Godwin received six votes; Ezekiel Whitman received three votes.

For representative to the Legislature, Reuben Bartlett received thirty-one votes; Elijah Skinner received three votes; William Eddy received three votes; David A. Gove received one vote.

In the State at large, Enoch Lincoln was elected governor. Reuben Bartlett was elected to the Legislature.

The division of the public land reserved for the first settled minister became the occasion of considerable trouble to the town, and perhaps to the minister as well. The Rev. Isaac E. Wilkins was entitled to five eighths of this land by virtue of an agreement with the town, but no division between the contracting parties had been made. A committee had been appointed to propose a division of the land, but the records fail to show that any action had been taken by the committee.

Subsequently Mr. Wilkins was authorized to select a committee for this service. This had not been done. At a meeting held November 28th, the town voted "that Reuben Bartlett, Joseph Prescott and Isaac Wheeler, be a committee to make application to the Court of Common Pleas for a committee to divide the land which the inhabitants hold in common with the Rev. Isaac E. Wilkins unless the said Wilkins cause it to be divided immediately by virtue of a vote passed September 11, 1827."

An Early Spring

Samuel P. Sargent is authority for the statement that his father, Joseph Sargent, raised the barn now standing on the farm of James Rideout, on the ninth of April, 1827, and that Major Merrill had a team plowing on the David Allen place on the same day.

This statement respecting the earliness of the season of 1827, finds confirmation in Judge Godfrey's Annals of Bangor, wherein he says of the same season, that cucumbers measuring from five to six and one half inches

long were picked in Bangor on the eleventh of June which were the earliest that had then ever been raised in the country. The methods of forcing the growth of vegetables now employed were not in use then.

Garland in 1828

At the annual meeting of 1828, held March 31st, Joseph Prescott was chosen moderator; Reuben Bartlett, town clerk; Reuben Bartlett, Daniel Ladd and Jeremiah Flanders, selectmen and assessors; William Fairfield, M. D., Rev. Isaac E. Wilkins and Isaac Wheeler, Esq., were chosen superintending school committee. Samuel W. Knight was chosen collector, and a compensation of two and seven tenths per cent. was voted for the service.

The town voted to raise fifteen hundred dollars to make and repair highways, three hundred dollars for the support of schools and two hundred dollars to defray town charges. The highway tax was to be paid in labor for which men and oxen were to be allowed twelve and one half cents per hour until the 15th of September, and eight cents on and after that date.

Among the practices of the earlier years of the town's history, was that of allowing cattle to run within the limits of the highways for pasturage. This practice was an ever present menace to the growing crops which were often seriously damaged by cattle that ran at large on the highways. It forced the farmers to build and maintain fences between their growing crops and the highway, which was, perhaps, the most serious burden they were forced to confront. It led to disputes, neighborhood quarrels and litigations.

In 1828, the town voted "that neat cattle be prohibited from going at large from the first day of June to the first day of November, 1828." Similar action was often taken by the town in subsequent years until the State made it the duty of every owner of stock to fence his own stock in, and relieved him of the burden of fencing other men's stock out. As the result of this policy, many a farmer has been relieved from a burdensome necessity, and the aggregate of savings has run largely into the thousands.

On the 8th day of September, 1828, the legal voters of Garland balloted for governor and other officers.

For governor, Enoch Lincoln received twenty-nine votes; Solomon Parsons received twenty-four votes; Daniel Emery received fifteen votes; William Emerson received one vote.

For senator to State Legislature, Nathan Herrick received eighteen votes; Reuben Bartlett received seventeen votes.

For representative to the Legislature, Samuel Butman received twenty-one votes; Samuel Whitney received seventeen votes, and William Emerson received one vote.

In several instances the successful candidate for the Legislature failed to get a single vote in Garland. This was the fact in 1828. Although Winthrop Chapman of Exeter failed to get a single vote in Garland, he was the successful candidate. Such results were due to the fact that the caucus system of the present time was not so fully developed, and its authority not so fully acknowledged then as now.

In the presidential election of 1828, Garland gave a small majority for the National Republican candidate, John Quincy Adams. Andrew Jackson, the Democratic candidate, was elected.

The First Cemetery

In 1828 the town established the first cemetery within its limits, in what is now District No. 7. Its location is near the schoolhouse in that district, and is known as the Burnham Cemetery. Before this, the dead had often been buried on the premises of relatives, and their graves had been subject to neglect and desecration when such premises changed hands. Walter Holbrook, Moses Gordon and Daniel Ladd were appointed to inclose the cemetery and superintend the removal of the dead from their scattered resting places thereto.

Garland in 1829

The annual meeting of 1829 was held on March 30. Joseph Prescott was chosen moderator; Charles Reynolds, town clerk; Reuben Bartlett, Daniel Ladd and Samuel W. Knight, selectmen and assessors; Reuben Bartlett, treasurer; Isaac E. Wilkins, Reuben Bartlett and Charles Reynolds, superintending school committee. Jeremiah Flanders was chosen collector, and a compensation of two and nine tenths mills voted for the service.

The town voted to raise two thousand dollars to make and repair highways, to be paid in labor at twelve and one half cents per hour for men and oxen until September 15, and eight cents after that date. Three hundred dollars was voted for the support of schools and two hundred dollars to defray town charges. The inhabitants were forbidden to pasture their cattle in the roads during the period of growing crops.

The inhabitants of Garland met on the 14th of September, 1829, to provide for the rebuilding of a bridge across the neck of the pond, a little way north of the village mills. A contract was made with Daniel Moore to furnish the necessary timber for the bridge.

The legal voters assembled on September 14th to ballot for governor and other officers.

For governor, Samuel E. Smith received forty votes; Jonathan G. Minturn received seventeen votes.

For representative to the Legislature, Reuben Bartlett received forty votes; Cornelius Coolidge received twenty votes.

The political canvass of 1829 had been bitter, and the result was unsatisfactory to both parties. Mr. Hunton was elected governor, and Mr. Chapman representative to the Legislature.

The Genesis of the Temperance Reform

In the year 1828 or 1829, Isaac Wheeler, Esq., one of Garland's pioneers, was at work in his field, on what is now known as the Foss farm. At work with him, was Joseph True, Jr., then scarcely more than a boy. On the opposite side of the road was the house where the Clark family now resides, which was then occupied by the Rev. Isaac E. Wilkins, Garland's first settled minister.

A county temperance society had been organized embracing in its membership some of the most prominent men in the county. The subject was a theme for discussion in many of the towns. Mr. Wheeler and young True had an earnest conversation upon the subject which

resulted in their going to Mr. Wilkins with the request that he would write a pledge, which he cheerfully consented to do. The three men signed it and from this transaction emerged Garland's first temperance society.

Review of Town's Growth From 1820 to 1830

From 1820 to 1830 there was an accession to the town of about seventy families. Among these were the families of Reuben Bartlett, Abraham True, Joseph True, Sr., Joseph Prescott, Joseph Sargent, Dr. Seth Fogg, Benjamin Pressey, Rufus Inman, Thomas B. Saunders, Walter Holbrook, Samuel Warren, William Warren, William Mansfield, Ansel Field, Samuel W. Knight, Zebulon Knight, Daniel Ladd, Jeremiah Ladd, William Buswell, M. D., Asa W. Soule, Gains Soule, Lewis Soule, Haskell Besse, James Powers, Leonard Leland, John Davis, James Robbins, William Soule, Gideon Soule, David Soule, John Soule, Gilbert Wallace, Enoch Rollins, John Hamilton, Joseph Strout, Joseph Johnson, John Johnson, Israel Colley, Lewis Goulding, Amos Higgins, William Doble, William Sargent, David Sargent, Aaron Hill, Elisha Nye, Rufus Soule, Phineas Batchelder, John H. Batchelder, Mason Skinner, James March, Jacob Quimby, Samuel Greeley, John E. Ladd, James Parker, George Curtis, Russell Murdock, Isaac E. Wilkins, William Fairfield, M. D., Herbert Thorndike, William Rollins, Fifield Lyford, David M. Greeley, Eben Battles, Seth Smith, Isaiah Stillings, Eliab Stewart, Andrew Smith, David Moore, James Holbrook, Benjamin Mayo.

A few of the above names are those of young men

who were not heads of families previous to 1830, but became so after that date. The population of Garland in 1830 was six hundred and twenty-one, an increase of three hundred and forty-six in ten years. There were but few events in the period under review worthy of special notice.

The town had enjoyed a happy exemption from the remarkable discouragements and hardships that had characterized its earlier history. The allegiance of its citizens had been transferred from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the State of Maine. The town had settled Rev. Isaac E. Wilkins as its first minister. The Free Will Baptist church had been organized in 1825. Several school districts had been established, and the advantages for instruction of persons of school age extended. The policy of paying taxes, excepting highway taxes, in money had been established, indicating that this convenience of civilization was becoming more abundant. Roads had been improved and extended. The crops had generally been good, and the people had been fairly prosperous.

Garland in 1830

The town officers of 1830 were Joseph Prescott, moderator; Charles Reynolds, town clerk; Reuben Bartlett, Samuel W. Knight and Jeremiah Flanders, selectmen and assessors; Reuben Bartlett, treasurer; Ezekiel Straw, collector, at a compensation of one and three-fourths per cent.; Isaac E. Wilkins, Charles Reynolds and Daniel M. Haskell, superintending school committee.

It was voted to raise two thousand dollars for highways, three hundred and fifty dollars for schools and fifty-five dollars for town charges. Men and oxen were to be allowed twelve and one half cents per hour for labor on the roads until September 15, and eight cents per hour thereafter.

Charles Reynolds, town clerk, having been notified by Zenas Flanders, field driver, that damage had been done to the crops of Gideon Soule by two chestnut colored horses, and two red yearling colts that had been taken up and impounded, a warrant was issued to James Dinsmore and George Curtis, dated August 1, 1830, to proceed at once to the estimation of the damage to said crops. The amount returned for damages was fifty cents. Proceedings of this kind were a feature of that period. Sometimes they originated in a spirit of spite, but were intended to protect the inhabitants from damage to their crops.

On September 13, 1830, the town balloted for governor, representative to Congress, representative to the Legislature, and other officers.

For governor, Jonathan G. Hunton received thirty-two votes; J. G. Hunton received two votes; Samuel E. Smith received sixty-seven votes.

For representative to Congress, Ebenezer S. Philips received thirty-one votes; James Bates received sixty-six votes.

For representative to Legislature, Reuben Bartlett received sixty-five votes; R. Bartlett received five votes; John Bates received thirty-three votes; John Wilkins received one vote.

Samuel E. Smith was elected governor, James Bates representative to Congress and Winthrop Chapman representative to the Legislature. On the same day, September 13, the second public cemetery was estab-

lished. It was located in the northwesterly part of the town, and is known as the Greeley Cemetery.

Action was taken to have it properly fenced, and the scattered dead in that part of the town removed to it. A bridge was built across the neck of the pond, just north of the village grist-mill, in 1830 or 1831. The timber for this bridge was furnished by Daniel Moore, a citizen of the town.

Increasing Prosperity

From 1820 to 1830 the inhabitants of Garland, being at a remove of several years from the depressing influences of the war that terminated in 1814, and of the almost total destruction of their crops in 1816, began to exhibit new indications of prosperity. This was noticeable in the building of larger and more convenient dwellings. Philip Greeley built a two-story dwelling soon after 1820, upon the estate in District No. 1, now owned by the heirs of the late William B. Foss.

In 1822, Jeremiah Flanders built the dwelling now occupied by Edwin Preble. William Godwin built a two-story dwelling about the year 1822, upon the site now owned by the heirs of the late William H. Knight. It was built for a tavern when the teaming back and forth from western Piscataquis passed the site of this house. The Penobscot Masonic Lodge was organized and had its headquarters here for several years.

Garland in 1831

The annual town meeting was held on April 11th. Joseph Prescott was chosen moderator; Charles Reynolds, town clerk; Reuben Bartlett, Charles Reynolds and Samuel W. Knight, selectmen; Charles Reynolds, Daniel M. Haskell and Enoch M. Barker, M. D., superintending school committee, and Reuben Bartlett, treasurer. William Godwin was chosen collector, and his compensation was fixed at two per cent.

It was voted to raise two thousand five hundred dollars to make and repair highways, and to allow men and oxen twelve and one half cents per hour until October 1st, three hundred dollars for the support of schools, one hundred and fifty dollars to defray town charges and thirty-five dollars for the support of the poor. This was the first action taken by the town in aid of the poor.

Neat stock was prohibited from running in the roads during the period of growing crops.

The legal voters assembled September 12, 1831, to ballot for governor and other officers.

Samuel E. Smith received fifty-two votes for governor; Daniel Goodenow received forty-four votes for governor.

Samuel E. Smith, the Democratic candidate, was elected governor. Winthrop Chapman of Exeter, who failed to get a single vote in Garland, was elected representative to the Legislature.

An Abundant Crop of Corn

The year 1831 was characterized by a large yield of corn. It is doubtful if any season since has been so

favorable to the growth of that crop. For several seasons following 1831, corn was a very uncertain crop, owing to the recurrence of early frosts which arrested its growth, and prevented its ripening. Years later, it was found that a careful preparation of the soil and selection of seed was generally followed by a good yield.

Garland in 1832

The first town meeting of 1832 was of early occurrence. Reuben Bartlett, owner of the mill property in the village, contemplated building a new grist-mill. This plan, if carried out, would benefit the surrounding community. It was, therefore, regarded with favor by the inhabitants of the town. It was his purpose to increase the height of his dam to secure a larger and more abundant supply of water. This would enlarge the area of flowage. Two citizens of the town, who owned land on the shore of the pond, threatened suits for damage in case the dam should be raised. Mr. Bartlett, who had no fears of having to pay damage, was conscious of the fact that large bills for costs might be incurred in defense of threatened suits.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the town was held January 28, 1832, when it was voted "to pay all bills of costs that Reuben Bartlett, his heirs or assigns, may have to pay in defending any that may be prosecuted against him for flowing land necessary to the operation of his mills, provided the said Bartlett shall erect a good grist-mill as soon as may be, the damage to flowed lands, if any there be, to be paid by said Bartlett." No action for damage was ever begun.

At the annual town meeting of 1832, held March 19, Joseph Prescott was chosen moderator; Charles Reynolds, town clerk; Reuben Bartlett, Benjamin H. Oak and Daniel M. Haskell, selectmen and assessors; Reuben Bartlett, treasurer; Abraham True, collector, compensation two per cent., and E. M. Barker, Charles Reynolds and D. M. Haskell, superintending school committee.

It was voted to raise two thousand dollars for highways, men, oxen and plows to be paid twelve and one half cents per hour, and not to be allowed more than twelve hours for any single day's work. It was voted to raise three hundred and fifty dollars for the support of schools, and one hundred dollars to defray town charges. It was voted that the annual town meetings thereafter should be held on the second Monday in March.

The meeting to ballot for governor and other officers was held September 10, 1832, when Samuel E. Smith received fifty-six votes for governor; Daniel Goodenow received fifty-eight votes for governor; Reuben Bartlett received fifty-five votes for representative to the Legislature; Russell Kitridge received fifty-eight votes for representative to the Legislature.

Samuel E. Smith was elected governor, Reuben Bartlett, representative to the Legislature.

The presidential election of 1832 occurred on the fifth of November. Henry Clay was the Whig candidate and Andrew Jackson was the Democratic candidate. The Whig candidates for electors received fifty-six votes, and the Democratic candidates received sixty-seven votes.

A business meeting was held on the day of the presidential election, at which the town voted to appropriate the ministerial lands in the town of Garland to the use of primary schools. In his Annals of Bangor, Judge Godfrey says of the season of 1832—"The spring was

cold this year. Fires were comfortable up to, and into June."

Garland in 1833

In 1833, the annual town meeting was held March 11th. Joseph Prescott was chosen moderator; Charles Reynolds, town clerk; Reuben Bartlett, Benjamin H. Oak, and Charles Reynolds, selectmen and assessors; Reuben Bartlett, treasurer; Charles Reynolds, Alphonzo Adams and Daniel M. Haskell, superintending school committee. Abraham True was chosen collector and the compensation was fixed at two per cent.

It was voted to raise twenty-five hundred dollars to build and repair highways, and to allow twelve and one half cents per hour for the labor of men and oxen until the 15th of September, and eight cents per hour until the opening of winter, when twelve and one half cents was to be paid for the labor of men and oxen. The sum of four hundred dollars was voted for the support of schools, one hundred and fifty dollars to defray town charges and thirty dollars for the support of the poor.

The legal voters assembled on September 9th to ballot for governor, representative to Congress, representative to the Legislature and other officers.

Robert P. Dunlap, Democrat, received seventy-six votes for governor; Daniel Goodenow, Whig, received thirty-one votes for governor.

Gorham Parks, Democrat, received seventy-six votes for representative to Congress; Ebenezer Hutchinson, Whig, received thirty-one votes for representative to Congress.

Joseph Bridgham, Democrat, received seventy-six votes for representative to the Legislature, and Russell

Kitridge, Whig, received thirty-two votes for the same office. Mr. Dunlap was the successful candidate for governor.

The town refused to grant licenses to sell spirituous liquors to be drank in the stores and shops of retailers.

The lower road from West Garland to Dexter, near the north shore of Pleasant Pond, was laid out in 1833. The section of the county road leading from Dover to Dexter, across the northwest corner of Garland, was made in 1833. The section from Dover line to Main Stream was made by James J. Chandler and Jacob Greeley at eighty cents per rod. The section from Main Stream to Dexter line, was made by Thomas M. and William A. Murray at eighty-two cents per rod.

Garland in 1834

At the annual meeting of the town in 1834, held March 11, Joseph Prescott was chosen moderator; Charles Reynolds, town clerk; Reuben Bartlett, Benjamin H. Oak and Charles Reynolds, selectmen and assessors; Reuben Bartlett, treasurer; Charles Reynolds, Alphonzo Adams and Daniel M. Haskell, superintending school committee; James J. Chandler, collector, at two and one half per cent.

It was voted to raise two thousand dollars for highways, three hundred and fifty dollars for schools, one hundred and twenty-five dollars for town charges, thirty dollars for the support of the poor, sixty dollars to complete the northwest county road, and to allow the same price as last year for men, oxen and the use of tools.

The legal voters of Garland assembled September 8, 1834, to ballot for governor and other officers.

For governor, Robert P. Dunlap received ninety-nine votes; Peleg Sprague received sixty-one votes and Thomas A. Hill received four votes.

For representative to Congress, Gorham Parks received ninety-nine votes; Edward Kent received sixty-three votes.

For senators, Reuben Bartlett, Democrat, received ninety-one votes; Ira Fish, Democrat, received ninety-eight votes; Waldo T. Pierce, Whig, received sixty-one votes; Richard H. Rice, Whig, received sixty-one votes.

For representative to Legislature, William Hutchins received ninety-nine votes; Jefferson Cushing received sixty-three votes.

The majorities for the Democratic candidates in 1834 were larger than usual.

A Business Center

The locality of Bangor at the head of navigation of Maine's largest river, and at a central point of one of its best agricultural regions, made it a place of great importance to the inhabitants of many of the surrounding towns. After recovering from the effects of the War of 1812, and the disastrous results of the cold season of 1816, its growth was rapid. Here, the farmers of a larger region, including the counties of Penobscot, Piscataquis and sections of Somerset, found a market for their surplus crops. It became the largest lumber market in the world. The manufacture of shingles by hand in the country towns in winter was an industry of considerable importance. The farmers could make a few thousand of shingles, without interference with their regular farm work, which would always bring money in

Bangor in the latter part of winter and spring. The bright light of burning shavings from the "shingle weaver's camp" through the long winter evenings was a feature of the times.

Any change of conditions that contributed to the growth and increase of business in Bangor was of advantage to the towns around it. The business relations of Bangor with Boston were important. Previous to 1834, the transportation of merchandise and passengers between the two places was through the medium of sailing vessels. The time required for the trips of the vessels was always uncertain, and often protracted.

In 1834, the steamer Bangor, which has since become historic, was built and placed on the route between Bangor and Boston to carry passengers and freight. The merchant who now went to Boston for the purchase of goods, could determine with proximate certainty the time of his return with such merchandise as was immediately wanted. The successful accomplishment of this new enterprise was of advantage to the business men of the country towns as well as to those of Bangor. It opened new markets to the farmers and manufacturers of central Maine.

The Hop Industry

The cultivation of hops for the market had become an industry of some importance in a few of the towns adjoining Garland. The picking, curing and packing the hops had given employment to troops of girls and boys during the harvest season as well as profit to the farmers. In 1834, Honorable Reuben Bartlett provided

the necessary building and fixtures for curing and packing. Thus encouraged, a number of the farmers turned their attention to the cultivation of hops. The business in this section was soon overdone; the price of hops fell, and the hop industry was abandoned.

Garland in 1835

At the annual town meeting of 1835, held March 9th, Bildad A. Haskell was chosen moderator; Charles Reynolds, town clerk; Daniel M. Haskell, David Pierce and Bildad A. Haskell, selectmen and assessors; Reuben Bartlett, treasurer; Daniel M. Haskell, Enoch Huntington and Alphonzo Adams, superintending school committee.

The town voted to raise two thousand five hundred dollars for making and mending roads, three hundred and fifty dollars for schools, three hundred dollars for town charges, fifty dollars to support the poor and one hundred and twenty-five dollars towards making the section of the county road, running in a northwesterly direction from a point a few rods south of the residence of Benjamin True, by the site of the schoolhouse in District No. 10, and the residence of Henry Merrill, to the point of divergence of the original route from the Sangerville road.

It will be difficult for later generations to realize that the travel and heavy transportation each way between Bangor and western Piscataquis, including the towns of Abbot, Guilford and Sangerville, previous to the year 1836, passed over the circuitous and hilly route leading by the schoolhouse in District No. 1, and Maple Grove Cemetery, to the center of Garland village.

An Irate Citizen

In the year 1817, the route for a county road to extend from Bangor to what is now western Piscataquis through the town of Garland having been established, the town commenced making its section of the road. Philip Greeley and William Godwin were a committee to take charge of the work. Mr. Godwin was, at this time, the owner of a tavern stand on the site now occupied by the buildings of the late William H. Knight, opposite the site of the Maple Grove Cemetery.

The route as established would carry the travel about forty rods east of this tavern stand, thereby depriving Mr. Godwin of patronage. A slight change of route to accommodate Mr. Godwin was willingly made by the committee. In 1834, a change was made in the route which diverted the travel from western Piscataquis from Mr. Godwin's tavern stand. Mr. Godwin was greatly exasperated by this change and, as a measure of revenge, blocked up the section of road which had been illegally made across his land at his own request.

Several young men living in the vicinity, willing to annoy an unpopular citizen, cleared the road on the following night. Large logs were hauled across the road the next day and removed at night. This procedure was repeated until Mr. Godwin and his grown-up sons threatened to arm themselves and shoot the intruders, whereupon the selectmen of the town assumed the offensive, and brought a suit against Mr. Godwin for thus interrupting the local travel on a road which was much used by families living in the northwest part of the town.

The decision was against Mr. Godwin, and he found himself in debt of inconvenient dimensions incurred by the trial. But this was not to him the most mortifying

feature in the case. He was brought face to face with the necessity of taking a contract in the making of the obnoxious road to secure money to pay in part the costs of defense.

The town initiated the policy of allowing each school district to choose its own agent in 1835. It also instructed the selectmen to make lists of the scholars in the several districts.

Division of the Ministerial Fund

The question of an equitable division of the fund derived from the sale of the ministerial lands, among the several religious societies, became the occasion of a somewhat acrimonious contention. At the annual meeting of 1835, it was voted to submit the matters in dispute to two disinterested men; one of them should be named by the town, and the other by a representative of the several religious societies.

Judge Seba French, a prominent citizen of Dexter, was chosen on the part of the town, and John B. Hill, Esquire, of Exeter, afterwards a prominent lawyer of Bangor, was chosen to act for the religious societies. Benjamin H. Oak was appointed to present the case in behalf of the town, and Elder Josiah Bartlett presented the case of the religious societies. A list of the male members of each society had been made by its clerk in 1829 and entered upon the town records.

The names upon the Free Will Baptist list numbered forty-two and were:

John Page,
Josiah Bartlett,
Amos Higgins,
Jacob Quimby,
James Powers,
William Soule,

Daniel Ladd,
Enoch Clough,
Enoch Rollins,
Asa Soule,
Mason Skinner,
Lewis Soule,
John Hamilton,
Joseph Strout,
Eliab Stewart,
David Burton,
Warner Taylor,
Samuel W. Knight,
Zebulon Knight,
John Trefethen,
Henry Amazeen,
Cutteon F. Flanders,
James J. Chandler,
Rufus Inman,
John E. Ladd,
Jacob Staples,
Benjamin Mayo,
Isaiah Stillings,
David Soule,
Gideon Soule,
Israel Colley,
Fifield Lyford,
Isaac F. Ladd,
John Batchelder,
William Rollins,
Benjamin Page,
John Soule,
John B. Stevens,
William Ladd,
Nathaniel Emerson,
Hiram Lyford,
Jeremiah Ladd.

Names on Congregational list numbered twenty-four:

Isaac Wheeler,
Joseph True,
Samuel Johnson,
Levi Johnson,
Lewis Goulding,
Joseph True, Jr.,
Ansel Field,
James Parker,
George Curtis,
Abraham True,
Charles Reynolds,
Russell Murdock,
Daniel M. Haskell,
Justus Harriman,
David Fogg,
Jacob Greeley,
Aaron Hill,
John S. Haskell,
Herbert Thorndike,
Walter Holbrook,
Bray Wilkins,
John S. Fogg,
William Godwin,
Samuel Greeley.

Universalists numbered nineteen:

Ezekiel Straw,
Bildad A. Haskell,
Jeremiah Flanders,
Zenas Flanders,
Reuben Bartlett,
Moses Gordon,

Joshua Silver, Moses Buswell,
Reuben Marrow, Daniel Moore,
Edward Fifield, John Hayes,
Samuel P. Buswell, Jesse Straw,
Solomon Soule, Amos G. Gordon,
James Dinsmore, John Chandler,
Eben Battles.

The Calvinist Baptists numbered thirteen:

Thomas S. Tyler, John Jackman,
Hollis Mansfield, Amos Gordon,
James March, Samuel Mansfield,
Joseph Sargent, Robert Seward,
Joseph Prescott, Benjamin Mayo,
George W. Gordon, Shepherd Packard,
Jonathan L. Haskell.

The town records do not show what the action of the referees was in relation to the distribution of the ministerial fund in 1835. There being no reference to it after this date, shows that their decision was regarded as final.

The Aid of the Town to Some of Its Poorer Citizens

There were industrious citizens among the early settlers of Garland who were still owing balances to the original proprietors of the township for their lands. By dint of persevering industry, they had cleared lands, erected buildings, and made improvements. All these things they had done through years of toil with the use of little money, but the debts they owed for their lands must be paid in money or its equivalent. They were forced to turn over their cattle to their creditors at

prices merely nominal to pay the interest on their debts. Some of our older citizens will remember the droves of cattle that were collected from year to year in this, and neighboring towns, and driven to Massachusetts to pay these interest debts.

At a special meeting held April 18, 1835, the town voted to raise one hundred dollars to pay the balance due Calvin Sanger, one of the original proprietors of the township, by David Soule. By this generous act of the town, the home of Mr. Soule was saved to himself and family.

Tragic Death of a Prominent Citizen

Early in the morning of July 3, 1835, the Hon. Reuben Bartlett called his son Joseph, afterward editor of the Bangor Jeffersonian, to assist in starting some logs down the slope towards the saw-mill. Going directly to the mill, and starting a log downward toward the mill, he lost his balance and fell across it, when his coat sleeve was caught by a sharp knot, and he was thrown violently over and almost instantly killed by the rolling log. Joseph reached the mill yard just in season to witness the terrible accident.

Mr. Bartlett emigrated from Nottingham, N. H., in 1820, having purchased the village mill property of Mr. Church. He was an energetic, enterprising and useful citizen. His mental qualities, and his experience in municipal affairs fitted him for leadership, and he became the leading citizen of the town from the first year of his residence in it.

In his first year here, he was chosen chairman of an important committee, and the records show that he filled

one or more important offices each year during his fifteen years of residence in town. He was several times elected to one or the other branches of the State Legislature.

In politics, Mr. Bartlett was an earnest and unwavering Democrat. During his residence here of fifteen years, there were no defections in the Democratic ranks. As an able and wise counsellor, he was held in high esteem, and his death cast a gloom over the entire town.

An Important Road Contemplated

A geographical chart of the District of Maine, published in 1816, showed existing roads within the Province of Maine, also routes for roads that would be needed to meet the wants of advancing population. One of these routes extended from Bangor through the towns of Glenburn, Levant, Exeter, Garland, Dexter, Sangerville, Guilford and Monson to Moosehead Lake, thence to the Canadian line.

It was expected that this road would be opened by the proprietors of lands upon the route, and that it would prove of more importance than any other road in this section of Maine. But through the pressure of the need of roads to accommodate a more limited area, this larger scheme was held in abeyance until 1835.

In 1835, a petition numerously signed, asked for a road, to be known as the Avenue Road, extending from Bangor to Moosehead Lake, through central Penobscot and western Piscataquis. This appears to have been a renewal of the old scheme of 1816. Garland had been heavily burdened with building roads. At a special meeting held September 24, 1835, the town appointed Moses Gordon, Ezekiel Straw, Bildad A. Haskell, James

J. Chandler and Daniel M. Haskell to appear before the commissioners in opposition to the road. The opposition proved unavailing. The road was located and subsequently made.

The First Meeting House in Garland

Preliminary measures for the building of a meeting house by the Congregational parish of Garland were entered upon in 1835. The parish was small and of limited resources. How to raise the necessary funds was a perplexing question. But inspired by the faith of that veteran pioneer missionary, the Rev. John Sawyer, through whose efforts the Congregational church had been brought into existence twenty-five years earlier, the parish reached the decision to build.

By the friendly aid of Charles P. Chandler, Esq., of Foxcroft, an act of incorporation was obtained from the Legislature, under which a company was formed with the title of "The Congregational Meeting House Company of Garland." A constitution and by-laws were adopted which provided that the stock should be divided into twenty-four shares of fifty dollars each, and that when eighteen shares had been taken, the site of the buildings should be determined, and the work of construction entered upon.

There was considerable discussion respecting size and style of the building. All the members of the company were impressed with the necessity of economy of expenditure. Some favored a plain building, bare of belfry and steeple. Others expressed a different opinion. Lewis Goulding, a member of the church, who was always ready with a facetious remark, said that the purpose was

to build a house for God. Without belfry and steeple, the building would be God's barn, and not God's house.

The size and style including belfry and steeple were at length determined and plans procured. Benjamin H. Oak was chosen treasurer and chairman of the building committee. The other members of this committee were the Rev. John Sawyer and William Godwin. The prescribed amount of stock having been taken, Austin Newell of Monson, an experienced builder, was employed to take charge of the construction of the building. One of the by-laws forbade the use of any alcoholic drink by any person employed on the building, and that no such drink should be furnished at its raising. This action was in advance of the public sentiment of the times but the by-law was strictly observed.

An incident worthy of record occurred at the raising of the building. The foundation timbers had been laid, and the timbers of the broad sides had been put in place and securely fastened together. Muscular men were ranged in close touch with each other the entire length of the broad side, awaiting in silence the command, "Pick him up," when the venerable Father Sawyer, then eighty-two years of age, suddenly appeared with bared head, his long thin locks of snowy whiteness floating in the breeze, and offered a brief and earnest prayer for a successful and safe termination of the day's work, and that the building when completed might aid in the spread of the Gospel. During this digression, the men listened in reverential silence.

This building, which had its beginning in 1835, was not completed until 1837. Mr. Newell, who had taken charge of the work in 1835, and had completed the outside of the building before the close of the season, entered into a contract with the parish to finish it in the following year, but the cold of the late autumn compelled

him to await the warmer weather of the following spring to complete his contract.

In the meantime, he entered into a contract with our well-remembered citizen, Isaac Fall, to complete the work of building, which was accomplished in the summer of 1837. Mr. Newell, after having paid bills for materials and work, and provided for the payment of Mr. Fall for the completion of the job, had eighteen dollars to show for his work in the season of 1836. The Meeting House Company, with credit to itself, made him a reasonable additional compensation.

While the work on the building was in progress, it became apparent to the Meeting House Company that its cost would largely exceed the original estimate, to meet which was a perplexing problem. In their extremity, kind friends of other places helped them. Father Sawyer, the original mover in the building, obtained aid to meet the deficiency from citizens of other places. Among these were S. J. Foster, George W. Ricker, S. Smith, George A. Thatcher, S. S. Crosby, J. W. Mason, W. D. Williamson, R. & R. Haskins & Co., D. M. McDougal, A. Davis, J. B. Fisk, J. Carr, Cram & Dutton, and McGaw of Bangor, also D. Barstow and Holyoke & Page of Brewer. Edward Hill of New York, a brother of Mrs. Josiah Merriam, was a liberal contributor.

The dedication of the house, which was the occasion of great interest, occurred early in the season of 1837. The bell of the meeting house was purchased and placed in position in the year 1857. Many citizens outside the Congregational parish contributed to the purchasing fund. It was made by Meneely & Sons, who had the reputation of being the best manufacturers of bells in America.

Garland in 1836

At the annual town meeting of 1836, held March 14, Joseph Prescott was chosen moderator; Stephen Smith, town clerk; Daniel M. Haskell, Enoch Huntington and Joseph Prescott, selectmen; Benjamin H. Oak, treasurer; James J. Chandler, collector, and Daniel M. Haskell, Alphonzo Adams and Ezekiel Page, superintending school committee.

The town voted to raise two thousand five hundred dollars for the roads, three hundred and fifty dollars for schools and two hundred dollars to defray town charges. Benjamin H. Oak, Ezekiel Page, Enoch Huntington, Moses Gordon and Ezekiel Straw, were appointed to redistrict the town in the interest of the public schools and were instructed to report at the September meeting.

The support of a female pauper was determined by auction, and she became an inmate of the family of the lowest bidder for the term of one year. The compensation for her support was eighteen dollars and fifty cents, and such assistance as she could give in the housework of the family. This method of providing for the support of the poor soon became offensive to the moral sentiment of the people, and was early abandoned.

A special meeting for town business was held September 12, 1836. At this meeting, the committee appointed at the annual town meeting to redistrict the town in the interest of the public schools, reported in favor of some changes in existing districts, and the establishment of one or more new districts. The report of this committee was accepted. By virtue of this action, the town embraced eight school districts in 1836.

Bears

In the autumn of 1836, bears became more numerous and bold in their assaults upon growing crops. They seemed almost human in their partiality for green corn and, like humans of the baser sort, they committed their depredations under the cover of darkness. Influenced by the general badness of the bear, the town voted "that a premium of three dollars be awarded to any person residing in this town who shall kill a bear, and produce sufficient testimony of the fact to the treasurer of the town."

Fall Elections of 1836

The balloting for State and other officers occurred September 12, when Robert P. Dunlap, Democrat, received seventy-six votes for governor. Edward Kent, Whig, received thirty-eight votes for governor.

There were five trials to elect a representative to the State Legislature in the class which embraced Garland, and five failures to elect. Balloting for presidential electors occurred November 7, when the Democratic candidates received forty-nine votes each. Whig candidates received twenty-nine votes each.

The candidates for President were Martin Van Buren, Democrat, and William K. Harrison, Whig.

Garland in 1837

At the annual town meeting of 1837, held on March 18, Joseph Prescott was chosen moderator; Charles Reynolds, town clerk; Enoch Huntington, Ezekiel Straw and Luther Rideout, selectmen; Benjamin H. Oak, treasurer; Samuel W. Knight, collector, and Daniel M. Haskell, E. L. Norcross and Samuel Skillin, superintending school committee.

The town voted to raise four hundred and fifty dollars for schools, three thousand five hundred dollars for roads, three hundred and fifty dollars for town charges and support of the poor. The premium of three dollars per head for the destruction of bears was continued. The care of the poor was delegated to the selectmen.

The cemetery at West Garland was established in 1837, by vote of the town, and the land therefor was purchased of Mr. Lawrence and Russell Murdock. The ground was graded by the voluntary labor of the public spirited citizens of West Garland.

Fall Elections

The legal voters of the town balloted for State and other officers on the second Monday of September.

For governor, Edward Kent, Whig, received eighty-six votes; Gorham Parks, Democrat, received eighty-five votes.

For representative to the Legislature, David Harvey, Democrat, received eighty-nine votes; Eleazer W. Snow, Whig, received eighty-five votes.

At a special meeting of the town held on the day of the fall elections, it was voted to petition the Legislature for the passage of a law to require each county in the State to make and repair all the roads within its limits.

Also to "authorize the selectmen to petition the Legislature to amend the constitution (of the State) so that the compensation of all judicial officers, and their time of service, shall be placed within the reach of the people and subject to be altered at the pleasure of the Legislature."

The legal voters balloted a second time on October 2 for representative to the Legislature, when Daniel Chase, Democrat, received eighty votes; Eleazer W. Snow, Whig, received eighty-four votes.

On a third trial to elect a representative, Garland gave Daniel Chase, eighty-three votes; Eleazer W. Snow, seventy-five votes.

A movement was made this year (1837) to divide Penobscot County, and to establish a new county to be known as Piscataquis County. The original purpose was to embody the tier of towns that embraced the town of Garland in the new county. As the business relations of this tier of towns were almost solely with Bangor, its citizens were strongly opposed to incorporation with the proposed new county.

At a special meeting held October 2, 1837, the town voted to remonstrate against division, and in case of division, to petition the Legislature to be left in the old county. The desire expressed in the petition was realized, and Garland still remains in the old county.

Hard Times

The year 1837 was, to many citizens of Maine, a period of disappointment and hardship, engendered by wild speculation in Eastern lands. Some men had suddenly become rich, but many more had lost the slowly acquired accumulations of years. The sufferers were mainly residents of cities and larger towns. Residents in the country towns had nothing to invest in speculative ventures and therefore lost nothing directly.

As in other years, the farms that had been brought into a productive condition afforded the families of their owners a livelihood and means to pay current expenses. But there was a class of farmers who were beginning on new farms that were more seriously affected by the prevailing financial conditions. Mr. A. W. Straw, a well-known citizen of Bangor, who then was a boy in his father's home at Garland, gives the following narration.

His father, Mr. James Straw, had purchased a new farm where he was struggling to support a large family. At the close of the spring's work he found that the family supplies were running short. He had no money. As in the case of his independent neighbors, credit would not avail for the purchase of food supplies. As the only resort, he took his two older boys, A. W. and James M., into the cedar growth where the three, by several days of severe labor, made shingles enough to load a yoke of oxen.

The shingles were loaded upon a wagon and the father, taking rations for himself and oxen from the scanty supply at home, started on his toilsome journey to Bangor, traveling by day, and sleeping under his wagon at night.

The shingles were sold to Abner Taylor at one dollar

and fifty cents per thousand and, with the proceeds, he purchased supplies for his family, and returned home, having been absent four days and three nights. By industry and economy, the Straw family soon came into line with their more independent neighbors.

Surplus Revenue

For several years anterior to the year 1837, the revenues of the United States government were in excess of its expenditures. By an act of Congress this surplus was distributed to the several states, and by them, to the towns within their respective limits. The town of Garland promptly indicated its acceptance of the proffered gift. Charles Reynolds was appointed an agent by the town "to demand and receive from the State treasury the portion of said money belonging to the town of Garland," and was authorized to receipt therefor. In pursuance of instructions, Mr. Reynolds transferred this money, amounting to about two thousand dollars, from the State treasury to the town treasury.

An Elephant

Now that the money was in the hands of the town, the question that confronted its citizens was — What shall we do with it? Men who had been blessed with large families, favored a per capita distribution. Men whose action was controlled by their sympathy for the

poor, favored the purchase of a home for that unfortunate class.

Another class thought that it should constitute a fund, the interest of which should be used from year to year, for the benefit of the public schools. There were others who were in favor of loaning it in small sums to inhabitants of the town who desired to hire it. The last named proposition was adopted by a vote of the town.

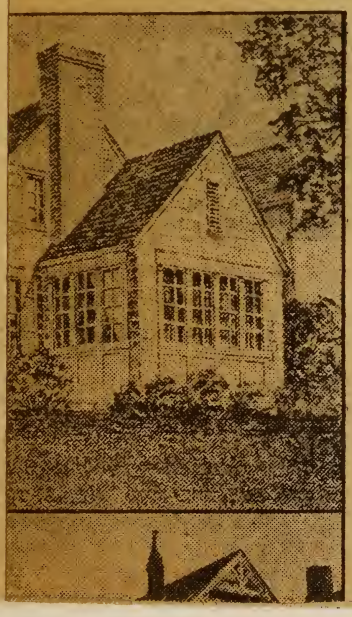
At a special meeting held March 11, 1837, Ezekiel Straw, Enoch Huntington and Jeremiah Flanders, were appointed a committee to invest Garland's share of the fund. This committee was instructed to lend it to inhabitants of Garland only, in sums ranging from fifty to one hundred dollars, on demand notes, drawing interest, each note to be indorsed by two responsible parties, freeholders, residing in the town, who were to be jointly and severally held with the principal for the payment of the notes, which were to run until the annual meeting of 1838. No person would be accepted as surety for more than $100.

Borrowers were plenty, and the surplus fund soon disappeared from the treasury, notes payable on demand taking its place, with the understanding that demand for payment would be made on, or before, the date of the annual town meeting of 1838. As in the case of all promises to pay, the date for the payment of these notes came round with relentless punctuality to find a majority of the promisers were not ready to pay. At the annual town meeting of 1838, the men of large families came to the front and demanded that the fund should be distributed to the inhabitants of the town per capita. This demand was carried by a vote of the town. The treasurer of the fund was directed to collect forthwith all that was still out on loan, and deposit it in the treasury.

home

REPAIR NOW
AL HOUSING ACT

Old Home



Built-In Work Loans Granted

Furnishings That Are Part Of Real Property Eligible For FHA Financing

Houses today, done in the most modern manner, may have as many built-in features as a ship's cabin, practical and convenient for every-day use. New ideas in interior design contemplate more and more built-in furnishings in the home. Grandmother had a pantry and a cupboard and that was all. She didn't think of built-in beds, built-in electric stoves and any of the one hundred and one built-in fitments that the modern women have to save time, space and money.

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Portland Sunday Telegram A

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portraits; portrait of Lyndon Oak, and his daughte
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graduate of the University of Maine in 1924.

Lyndon Oak was active in obtaining the locat
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and was postmaster of Bangor for 17 years. He was
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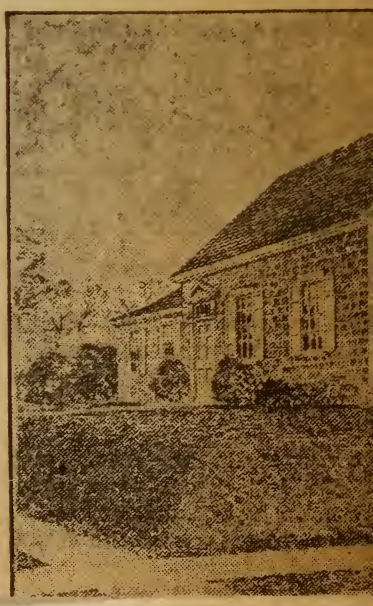
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But it was soon discovered that it had been easier to lend money in 1837 than to collect it in 1838. The best efforts of the treasurer to collect proved unavailing. At a special meeting held May 5, 1838, the town voted to distribute two dollars and seven cents of the surplus fund to each individual enumerated in the census for the distribution of the said fund. This action involved the necessity of a special enumeration of the inhabitants of the town to fix the basis of distribution.

Although the town had voted to pay each inhabitant two dollars and seven cents, it had made no provision to obtain the funds necessary to carry out the purposes of this vote. This neglect was followed by much excitement, to allay which a special meeting of the voters was held on the 14th of July, 1838, "To see if the town will hire one thousand dollars, or any other sum, and settle with individuals on account of the surplus fund or take any other method thought best when met."

This proposition to hire one thousand dollars to pay the beneficiaries of the fund indicated approximately the sum that still remained uncollected. Upon the article, "To see if the town will hire one thousand dollars, or any other sum, and settle with individuals on account of the surplus fund," it was voted at the meeting of July 14, 1838, "That the treasurer is hereby empowered to hire on the credit of the town a sufficient sum of money to pay off the surplus fund debt before the annual meeting in September next." But the treasurer failed to accomplish the purpose of this vote.

Garland in 1838

Meetings for town business were of frequent occurrence in 1838, some of which were barren of results. The officers of the town were Russell Murdock, moderator; Nehemiah Bartlett, town clerk; Enoch Huntington, Charles Reynolds and Samuel Skillin, selectmen; Joseph True, Jr., treasurer; Samuel W. Knight, collector; and Daniel M. Haskell, Lyndon Oak and Asa Barton, superintending school committee.

The town appropriated five hundred dollars for schools, four hundred dollars for town charges, and two thousand dollars for highways. One hundred dollars, cash, was voted for the northwest county road.

A special meeting was held on May 5, at which applications of two new citizens, Solomon and Phineas Gee, emigrants from England, for a pro rata share of the surplus revenue fund were considered. These citizens, not having been naturalized, the applications were not granted. Various propositions for the location, repair and building of roads were acted upon adversely.

Another special meeting was held on July 14, which was devoted mainly to considerations relating to roads. A road craze seemed to have settled upon the inhabitants of the town. At a special meeting held September 10, Samuel Skillin, Nehemiah Bartlett and Edward B. Holt were appointed to prepare plans, and to contract for the building of a bridge across the Kenduskeag Stream at Holt's Mills. The selectmen were again instructed to remonstrate against the annexation of Garland to the new county of Piscataquis, also to petition the Legislature for a law requiring each county to build and keep in repair the county roads within its own limits.

The annual State election of 1838 was held on September 10.

John Fairfield, Democratic candidate for governor, received one hundred and thirty votes; Edward Kent, Whig, received ninety votes.

For representative to Congress, Thomas Davee, Democrat, received one hundred and thirty votes; John S. Tenney, Whig, received ninety votes.

For representative to the Legislature, Joseph True, Democrat, received one hundred and twenty-nine votes; Asa Barton, Whig, received ninety votes.

The first movement for the building of a town hall was made in 1838. Under the lead of Joseph Bartlett, afterwards a prominent citizen of Bangor, and editor of The Jeffersonian, (newspaper) individuals offered to supply gratuitously a considerable amount of lumber for the construction of a building, whose roof should cover a room for a high school, and a hall for town business and public gatherings. But the plan was in advance of public sentiment and failed of realization.

Garland's Artillery Company

A company of artillery was organized in 1838 through the influence and active exertions of Col. John S. Kimball of Bangor, who at that time resided at Garland. Col. Kimball possessed an ardent military temperament, and much experience in military matters. He drew into the organization many of the most respectable inhabitants of the town of military age. He was the first captain of the company, and he succeeded in investing its members with a good degree of military pride.

He was succeeded in the captaincy of the company by Fifield Lyford, who in turn was followed by John S. Runnals. Some of its lieutenants were, A. M. Haskell, Isaac Fall and Ezekiel Page.

A substantial building of ample dimensions was constructed for an armory and drill hall. The State furnished two brass field-pieces whose deep intonations resounded through the town on public occasions, sometimes awaking the sleepy inhabitants at unseasonable hours. The company was regarded with pride by the citizens of the town. It is regretted that the company rolls have not been saved so that a full list of its members could be given. A partial list embraces the following names:

John S. Kimball,
Fifield Lyford,
Ezekiel Page,
M. C. Emerson,
John P. Smith,
Richmond Osgood,
A. M. Haskell,
John S. Runnals,
Samuel Skillin,
Josiah Skillin,
Leonard Skillin,
Noah Burnham,
Mark Burnham,
Luther Rideout,
Thomas Fifield,
Moody Bailey,
Lebbeus Oak,
Stephen B. Dockham,
Albert Skinner.

A Foreign Venture

In the year 1838, Capt. Fifield Lyford, who owned the village mill property at Garland, conceived the plan of shipping to London a cargo of lumber of the descriptions known as bird's-eye maple and curly birch, which were sometimes used in the manufacture of furniture.

The lumber was sawed at his mill, hauled to Bangor by team, and shipped to London. Capt. Lyford took passage in the same vessel to attend to the sale of the lumber.

In due time the cargo arrived at London in good condition and was readily sold at good prices. Elated at his good fortune in the disposition of his cargo and the attentions of its generous purchaser, who showed him some of the sights of London, and possibly excited by a favorite beverage in which he sometimes indulged, he soared to the realm of a lofty idealism from which he disclosed to his new friend, areas of land of almost limitless extent which were covered with magnificent forest growths. So realistic were his descriptions, that one could almost hear the cheery voices of his workmen, the ringing blows of their axes. Before leaving London, he ordered made and sent to him some costly articles for his personal use, one of which was a gun to cost one hundred dollars.

On his return home, he gradually came from his dizzy height to a level with his neighbors. The one hundred dollar gun was received in due time, but finding that his pocketbook had collapsed, and that he could put it to no use commensurate with its cost, he returned it to the manufacturers.

The Advent of the Martin Family

On a pleasant spring morning of 1839, a procession of horse-carts of the Canadian pattern entered the village and moved slowly up the principal street. In the forward cart were a man, woman and two boys of tender age. The other carts contained furniture of humble

descriptions. A sight so unusual and, withal, so novel, in the quiet village of Garland, aroused the curiosity of the women, who were engaged in their spring house-cleaning, and of the girls and boys who were at their sports on the street. It must also be confessed that the more phlegmatic citizens of the male gender, though not so conspicuous on the street, were peering from windows of shop and store with unusual curiosity.

In human affairs, each event can be traced to some antecedent cause of which it is the consequent; so the cause of the sudden appearance of the strangers in our village was soon developed. The procession halted in the center of the village, when the man inquired for Capt. Lyford, the great land owner. A troop of small boys rushed forth at the top of their speed in search of the doughty captain, who soon put in an appearance. Both men disclosed a large degree of surprise at the close of a brief conversation, and it will never be known which one was the more surprised.

While in a state of high exaltation in London a year earlier, the Captain was introduced to a Mr. Martin, an accomplished bookkeeper, to whom he promised employment if he would come to America. Now Mr. Martin, although an expert accountant and bookkeeper, could earn enough in his profession by close application to support his family, yet like other men of his class, his prospect for doing more than this in London at that time, was dubious. He soon became conscious of a purpose to emigrate to America, which, although weak at first gathered strength as the weeks rolled on, and ripened into determination.

Early in the spring of 1839, he had saved enough to pay for the passage of himself and family to Canada, and thence to Maine. Mr. Martin was soon forced to

the painful consciousness that the great land owner was a myth.

He had spent his little all in getting here to find himself among strangers, out of money, and destitute of employment. He was unfitted for any out of door labor. Fortunately he found shelter in the village for his family and furniture, but was soon destitute of food. Kind neighbors provided for their immediate wants. The attention of the town authorities was soon called to their condition and their needs were supplied by public, instead of private charity, for a brief time.

"All is Well That Ends Well"

Col. John S. Kimball, a former citizen of Bangor, was a resident of Garland at the date of the arrival of the Martin family. The condition of the family appealed to his sympathies and, with characteristic generosity, he obtained for him a situation as bookkeeper for Gen. Veazie of Bangor. The value of his services soon became known to the business men of that place, and he had no difficulty in finding employment as long as he remained there. A few years later, Gen. Veazie employed him as manager and salesman of a shipload of merchandise bound to California. Finding a demand for his services there, he sent for his family and became a resident of California.

Garland in 1839

At the annual town meeting of 1839, held March 11, the officers chosen were Russell Murdock, moderator; Charles Reynolds, town clerk; Charles Reynolds, Samuel Skillin and Nehemiah Bartlett, selectmen; Joseph True Jr., treasurer; Nehemiah Bartlett, town agent; Asa Barton, Lyndon Oak and Rev. S. S. Drake, superintending school committee, and James Greeley, collector of taxes, compensation three per cent.

The town appropriated five hundred dollars for schools, six hundred dollars for town charges, and two thousand dollars for roads. As usual the town was road ridden. Of the thirty-one articles in the warrant calling the annual meeting of 1839, six related to town officers, four to appropriations, five to incidental matters and the remaining sixteen articles related to roads. At a special meeting, held September 9, of the eight propositions acted on, five related to roads.

The annual State election was held September 9. For governor, John Fairfield, Democrat, received one hundred and fourteen votes; Edward Kent, Whig, received ninety-four votes.

For representative to the Legislature, Zebulon Bradley, Democrat, received one hundred and fourteen votes; Nathaniel Huckins, Whig, received ninety-three votes.

At a special meeting held on the day of the State election, the following question was submitted to the voters of the towns of the State: "Shall the constitution of the State be so amended as to strike out the fourth section of the sixth article and substitute in the room thereof the words following, viz: Section fourth:

All judicial officers now in office, or who may be appointed hereafter, shall from, and after the first day of March in the year of our Lord 1840 hold their offices for the term of seven years from the time of their respective appointments (unless sooner removed by impeachment, or by address of both branches of the Legislature to the Executive) and no longer unless reappointed thereto." Upon this question the town gave one hundred and thirteen affirmative, and twenty-five negative votes.

At a special meeting, held December 9, 1839, Asa Barton, Samuel W. Knight, and James J. Chandler were appointed a committee to receive offers for the sale of a farm suitable for a home for the unfortunate poor, and were instructed to report to the town at the annual meeting of 1840. Upon the report of this committee, it was voted that Asa Barton, James J. Chandler, Enoch Huntington, Jeremiah Flanders and Daniel M. Haskell be a committee to purchase a farm whereon to support the poor. But this committee was hedged by limitations which frustrated the well-meant attempt to benefit an unfortunate class of our citizens.

Garland in the Aroostook War

To the inhabitants of Garland and other towns in eastern Maine, the exciting event of 1839 was the call for men to defend the territory contiguous to New Brunswick which was claimed by both that province and the State of Maine. The origin of the dispute between the two sections was the indefiniteness of the terms by which the dividing line had been described in the treaty

of 1783, between the United States and Great Britain. The crisis came in 1839. Early in that year, the Governor of Maine, John Fairfield, was officially notified that citizens of New Brunswick were plundering the disputed territory of its best timber.

The Governor immediately dispatched the sheriff of Penobscot County, Hastings Strickland, with a posse numbering one hundred and fifty to two hundred men to drive the plunderers off. The sheriff started from Bangor with his posse on the 5th day of February.

The plunderers, three hundred in number, having been apprized of the sheriff's approach, broke into the arsenal at Woodstock, armed themselves with muskets and assumed a defensive attitude, but, hearing that the sheriff's posse had a six pounder cannon they prudently retired to a point within British territory.

At this juncture, a conference was held at the tavern of one Fitzherbert which was participated in by Land Agent McIntire and his friends, G. G. Cushman and Colonel Webster of Orono, on the one side, and a Mr. McLaughlin, British warden of the disputed territory, and a few friends on the other.

During the following night the land agent and his friends were seized by a party of forty armed men and carried on an ox-sled to Woodstock, where they were committed to the Frederickton jail. On February 14th Sheriff Strickland suddenly reappeared in Bangor, having performed the journey from the "seat of war" by a wild ride of two days, which had been facilitated by relays of horses at regular intervals. His rapid and dramatic recital of the events had, together with the exciting news of the day following (Feb. 15th,) of the treacherous seizure of our land agent and his companions and the humiliating treatment they had received, raised

the war spirit to a fever heat. Measures for the rescue of the prisoners were immediately adopted.

Two days later an event occurred which rendered the execution of these measures unnecessary. On Sunday, Feb. 17th, the Houlton stage brought in as prisoner the British land warden, McLaughlin, who participated in the parley at Fitzherbert's. He was attended by a guard of stalwart men, one of whom was John Tarbox of Garland. The news of the arrival of McLaughlin spread through the city like wildfire. In an incredibly short time the streets were filled with spectators eager to see the Britisher. The weather being cold the warden was protected by a large bearskin overcoat, which in the heated state of the popular sentiment, made it easy to transform the man into the animal whose skin he wore. With a vivid remembrance of the treatment awarded our land agent and his friends, Mr. McLaughlin feared violence at the hands of the crowd. He was, however, provided with quarters at the Bangor House and kindly treated during his stay.

The events which have been narrated came upon the people of this section with startling suddenness. Less than two weeks had elapsed since they received the first intimation of the danger of a rupture between the United States and Great Britain in consequence of the northeastern boundary dispute. But it had assumed a serious aspect. Major General Hodsdon issued orders on February 17th for a draft of one thousand men from the eastern division of the Maine militia who were required to appear at Bangor on Tuesday, the 19th inst.

In this division were four companies of artillery,—one each at Bangor, Garland, Lincoln and Orland. The requisition upon this company at Garland was for thirty-two men. On Monday, February 18th, the artillery men were drawn up in line in the center of the village

and a call was made for volunteers. A few young men, who had no families to leave behind, responded.

A draft was then resorted to to secure the full number required. The personnel of the quota was as follows: Daniel M. Haskell, Wm. Haskell, Gardiner Smith, Luther Rideout, Ezekiel Page, John P. Smith, Thos. B. Fifield, Daniel E. Fifield, Moody Bailey, John S. Runnals, Joseph Bartlett, Isaac Wheeler, Jr., Hiram F. Godwin, Stephen B. Dockham, Samuel Bridge, Micah C. Emerson, Charles Haskell, Andrew M. Haskell, J. B. Reed, Samuel Knight, Fifield Lyford, Artemas Merriam, Robt. P. Davis, Jedediah Kimball, Zenas Bartlett, Giles Straw, Samuel A. Hamilton, Albert Skinner, Mark Burnham, John Batchelder, Horace Batchelder and John C. Ladd.

Of the four companies the Garland company furnished the largest number, in which were many of the leading citizens of the town. Its present citizens may be pardoned, if while recounting these names, they indulge in a feeling of pride regarding the character of their quota.

The men were drafted on the afternoon of Monday and after spending a few hours in arranging their business affairs they took hasty leave of their families and presented themselves at Bangor on the following day. They were mustered into service Wednesday, February 20th.

The quotas of the four companies, numbering about eighty men, formed a battalion which went into quarters at City-Point Block. After a stop of two days for necessary preparations, they started on their long march to the frontier. The route determined on was up the Penobscot River to Moluncus, thence to the Aroostook River by way of Patten, and from there on the ice to Fort Fairfield. In the march to Patten the company

was quartered at night at the following places: Milford, Lincoln and Moluncus, reaching Patten at the end of the fourth day. On the morning of the fifth day the march towards the Aroostook River was resumed, but it was arrested at an early hour by the appearance of a courier with the information that the ice on the Aroostook had been submerged by a freshet, rendering travel on that river impracticable. The battalion was ordered to return to Moluncus. On the return march, it camped at night at Benedicta. Here some of the privates purchased a rooster for amusement. This bird, following the fortunes of the battalion in all its subsequent marches, may be regarded as a prototype of the war eagle, "Old Abe," which followed the fortunes of a Wisconsin regiment through the War of the Rebellion. He soon became familiar with military life and participated in its excitements. When the big guns thundered he would instantly mount his perch, spread his wings and crow to the extent of his capacity, which was not small. He soon became the pet of the battalion.

From Moluncus to Houlton the march was on the military road, the battalion encamping one night between the two places, and Houlton was reached at the end of eight days' march from Bangor. It remained there about two weeks.

At Houlton an incident occurred which afforded much amusement. A ruse was planned by some of the officers to determine whether the night guard was attentive to its duties. A cannon had been placed in position just outside the barracks. On the night of the execution of the plan, our well known and honored townsman, Daniel M. Haskell, was officer of the guard. At an hour when sleep was supposed to have the fullest control of its subjects, the attention of the officer was called to a slight noise in the vicinity of the cannon. Rushing

outside to find the cause, a man was seen retreating in great haste into the surrounding darkness. The officer stepped inside to await developments. The disturbance was soon repeated. Instantly stepping out he found himself in close proximity to a man, the shortness of whose limbs put him at disadvantage in the race. The pursuer came up with him as he was scaling a fence and grabbing him, soon brought him to bay, when he was surprised to find that he had captured the good-natured Major of the battalion. On their way together towards the barracks, they found the cannon moving away from its position. The officer soon overtook it and cutting the rope by which it was hauled, brought it to a dead stop. Another officer of the artillery, a man of gigantic size, tried to run the guard the same night and found himself in the clutches of two privates where he was held much against his will until the officer of the guard leisurely ordered his release. There is no account of attempts by the officers to further test the fidelity of the night guard.

The sudden death of a citizen of Garland, Calvin S. Wheeler, who was not connected with the battalion, occurred during the encampment at Houlton. His remains were attended home by his brother, Isaac Wheeler, and his cousin, Wm. S. Haskell.

After a stop at Houlton of about two weeks the battalion was ordered to Fort Fairfield which was reached by a march of three days. The first night's encampment was at Bridgewater and the second at Presque Isle. Quarters for the soldiers were in readiness.

While at this place the daily routine was much the same as at Houlton. Men were detailed to assist in the construction of a building for a storehouse and officers' quarters. Military drills and guard duties were of

every-day occurrence. The monotony of camp life was mitigated by such amusements as could be devised.

Many of the superior officers were on terms of pleasant intimacy with the soldiery when off duty. Major General Hodsdon was accustomed to drop into the soldiers' quarters and chat familiarly with the men. Among the games prohibited was card playing.

On one evening when the interdicted game was briskly going on at several points, General Hodsdon made a sudden appearance at the entrance of the quarters. The cards were instantly brushed aside, and the players, with an air of great innocence, were zealously joining in a camp song which had been going on. After spending an hour in familiar conversation with officers and privates the General arose to retire. On reaching the door he turned and bidding them a pleasant good night, left with the admonition, "Don't sing too late boys."

Affairs at the Fort went on from day to day in even flow, but the flow of sleep was suddenly interrupted on one occasion. At midnight the faint report of a musket from the picket-guard down by the river was heard. Instantly crack, crack, crack, came from a dozen muskets in the hands of as many guards. The artillery men sprang from their beds into their clothing and formed in line on the parade-ground. The Dexter riflemen were in line in front of them. The night was intensely cold and the men impatiently awaited orders to move. Presently the riflemen started on a brisk march towards the river. Through a misapprehension of orders, the artillery followed. They had moved only a short distance when they were confronted by General Hodsdon who sharply demanded their reason for moving without orders. Private Kimball of the Garland company instantly replied, "to gather up the riflemen's boots as fast as they are killed." As the movement was the

result of a false alarm to test the mettle of the men, Private Kimball escaped the reprimand he might otherwise have received. Both companies were ordered back into line on the parade-ground, when, the roll being called, every man was found to be present. General Hodsdon briefly addressed them, telling them an amusing story to illustrate the contrast between their behavior, and that he had witnessed at another time and place, where men (?) upon a similar call had secreted themselves in chimneys and ovens. He complimented them highly for their promptness in answering the call and bade them a kind good-night. The men fled to their berths with as much alacrity as they had manifested a little earlier in answering the call to arms.

The imbroglio engendered by the northeastern boundary dispute was now nearing its close. There had been proclamations and counter-proclamations by the parties to the dispute, and marchings and countermarchings by the soldiery on both sides. Among civilians, the war spirit had ebbed and flowed at intervals.

Early in March, General Scott appeared on the scene in behalf of the United States government, and immediately commenced negotiations for the peaceable adjustment of the questions in dispute. He opened correspondence with Sir John Harvey, Governor of New Brunswick, from whom he obtained concessions which were accepted by our State authorities. This was followed in due time by a recall of the war forces at the front. The date of the recall was about the 10th of April. On the 17th of April the troops reentered Bangor.

The pet rooster, which had been purchased at Benedicta on the march to the front, still adhered to the fortunes of the artillery. On the march homeward he had been gaily decked in a scarlet uniform, and upon the entrance

of the troops into the city he mounted his perch on the top of the ammunition carriage and defiantly turned his head towards the enemy's country amid the plaudits of the crowds on the streets.

The troops went into quarters on Thomas Hill. While awaiting payment and discharge the artillery occasionally marched down town in ranks. On one occasion by the invitation of the leading business men one of the field-pieces was taken down to the square at the foot of Hammond street to give an exhibition of one phase of artillery practice. The piece was loaded on Exchange street and drawn back by the horses at a violent gait and discharged in the square. This was repeated several times; but every discharge of the cannon brought down a shower of glass from the windows in the neighborhood. This kind of practice soon became distasteful even to its projectors, and was discontinued after a few sample rounds.

On the 23d day of April, the artillery men were paid off and discharged, having had sixty-three days' service.

Of the thirty-two men who went from the artillery company there was only one substitute. It was a body of men who would command the respect of any community. One of them, a teacher in our schools, afterwards became a prominent citizen of Bangor and the editor of an influential newspaper. Many of them were afterwards prominent in town affairs, and four of them have represented the towns of their class in the lower branch of the Legislature.

Our well known townsman, Stephen D. Jennings, who has long been a resident of Garland, went to the front with that fine military organization, the Dexter Rifle Company, being at that time a citizen of Dexter.

In addition to the thirty-two men from the company of artillery, seven men were drafted from the militia for

service in the Aroostook War. Among these were Aaron Hill, Amos Gordon, Nehemiah Bartlett 1st, Peter Pillsbury and William French. Of these, the first two were represented by substitutes. The others went to the Aroostook. Benjamin Garland, John Tarbox, and perhaps others went to the front in the sheriff's posse.

It was a dizzy whirl of events that intervened between the call for one thousand men and the date of the march for the front. The call was made on February 17th; the men of the company were notified to appear for draft on the morning of the 18th; the draft was made on the afternoon of the same day; the drafted men presented themselves at Bangor on the 19th, were mustered into service on the 20th and started on the march to the front on the 21st. Happily they were not called on to do any fighting, but when fighting seemed inevitable there was no flinching.

Growth From 1830 to 1840

During the period intervening between 1830 and 1840, the town had been fairly prosperous. The population had increased from six hundred and thirty-one to one thousand and sixty-five, an increase of more than sixty-five per cent. The growth of the village during the same period had been slow. In 1840, there were only fifteen families within the present village. This slow growth was largely due to the fact that eligible building lots were held at a price, or hampered by conditions that repelled those who desired to make homes therein.

Among the events of this period, were the rebuilding of the long bridge in 1830, the rebuilding of the grist-

mill by Reuben Bartlett, the designation of the month of March for holding future annual meetings for town business, the accident that terminated the life of Garland's most prominent citizen, the Hon. Reuben Bartlett, the division among the different religious societies of the unappropriated ministerial fund, the building of the Avenue road, the five trials to elect a representative to the Legislature, and the heavy fall of snow in November, 1836, the acquisition by the town of its share of the surplus revenue, the severe, and oft recurring burdens of road making, the hardships engendered by the dearth of money, the completion and dedication of the Congregational meeting house, and the beginning of the pastorate of the Rev. Samuel S. Drake over the Congregational church in 1837, the organization of a company of artillery in 1838, and the call for men for the defense of our territory adjoining New Brunswick in 1839.

Garland in 1840

At the annual meeting of 1840, held March 9, Russell Murdock was chosen moderator; Charles Reynolds, town clerk; Daniel M. Haskell, Enoch Huntington and Ezekiel Page, selectmen and assessors, and Asa Barton, Rev. S. S. Drake and Lyndon Oak, superintending school committee.

David Skillin was chosen collector and treasurer, and was instructed to discount six per cent. upon all taxes paid on, or before, the first day of August, four per cent. on taxes paid on, or before, the first day of November and two per cent. on taxes paid on, or before Febru-

ary 1, 1841, and to collect forthwith all taxes unpaid at the last mentioned date, either by himself or deputy.

Appropriations in 1840

Appropriations for 1840 were six hundred dollars for schools, one thousand two hundred dollars for town charges, two hundred and fifty dollars to support the poor, two thousand dollars for making and repairing roads to be paid in labor, and a cash appropriation of one hundred and fifty dollars for same purpose. High taxes had become the cause of serious complaint. Almost every taxpayer seemed to believe that his taxes were relatively higher than those of his neighbor's. So general was the complaint that a citizen of waggish tendencies got an article inserted in the call for the annual meeting of 1840 "to see if the town will vote to let every man assess his own taxes."

Fall Elections, 1840

The annual State election was held September 14. For governor, John Fifield, Democrat, received one hundred and fifteen votes. Edward Kent, Whig, received ninety-nine votes.

For representative to Congress, Hannibal Hamlin, Democrat, received one hundred and fifteen votes. Elisha H. Allen, Whig, received ninety-nine votes.

For representative to the Legislature, Levi Bradley,

Democrat, received one hundred and fifteen votes. E. T. Morrill, Whig, received ninety-nine votes.

There having been no election for representative to the Legislature at first trial, a second trial occurred October 5, when Levi Bradley received one hundred and nine votes. E. T. Morrill received ninety votes.

The presidential election of 1840 was held on November 2. The candidates were William H. Harrison, Whig, and Martin Van Buren, Democrat. The Harrison electors received one hundred and one votes, and the Van Buren electors received one hundred and twenty-four votes. In the country at large there was a majority for William H. Harrison.

Garland in 1841

At the annual town meeting of 1841, held March 8, Joseph Prescott was chosen moderator; Charles Reynolds, town clerk; Daniel M. Haskell, Samuel W. Knight and Joseph True, selectmen and assessors; Asa Barton, Joseph Bartlett and Rev. Samuel S. Drake, superintending school committee, and David Skillin, collector and treasurer. The compensation for collecting and disbursing was fixed at two and one half per cent.

The appropriations were six hundred dollars for schools, two hundred dollars for the support of the poor, six hundred dollars to defray town charges, two thousand dollars to make and repair roads, to be paid in labor, also cash appropriations of two hundred dollars to be expended on the northwest county road, one hundred and twenty-five dollars for the Avenue road, two hundred dollars for the county road leading to Dover, and fifty

dollars for a town road in the southeast part of the town.

At a special meeting held September 13, of the twelve items of business acted on, seven related to roads.

The Fall Election of 1841

The election for State and other officers was held September 13. For governor, John Fairfield, Democrat, received one hundred and twenty-three votes; Edward Kent, Whig, received one hundred and four votes.

For representative to the Legislature, Charles Reynolds, Democrat, received one hundred and twenty-three votes; David Skillin, Whig, received one hundred and two votes; Josiah Bartlett, Anti-Slavery, received three votes.

It will be seen that in the year of grace, 1841, a new element appeared in the politics of Garland. It was significant that this element began to manifest itself, feebly, indeed, in nearly all the voting precincts of the free states. This class of voters, together with many others, who were not ready to sever the ties that bound them to old political parties, believed in their simplicity, that the asseverations embodied in the declaration of independence, "that all men are created free and equal, that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," were not simply rhetorical flourishes or glittering generalities as politicians would have them believe, but eternal verities.

The cardinal article of the creed of this new party was unalterable opposition to the further encroachments

of slavery upon the free territory of the United States. It was not a popular party in its infancy. Its votes were classed as scattering in the papers which meant—thrown away. It was stigmatized as "the party of one idea." Nevertheless, the force of this one idea elected Abraham Lincoln to the presidency a few years later, and this event was soon followed by the banishment of the curse of slavery from the United States.

The Avenue Road

At a special meeting of the town of 1841, held September 11, the question of building the Avenue road came up for final action. The town had remonstrated against laying it out, had petitioned for its discontinuance, had pursued a dilatory policy in making it. In view of the delay, the county commissioners decided to appoint an agent to do the work, whereupon the town voted to instruct the selectmen to begin the making of it, and to complete it by the first of October, 1842. This was satisfactory to the commissioners who refrained from further action.

Garland in 1842

At the annual meeting of 1842, held March 14, Joseph Prescott was chosen moderator; Lorenzo Oak, town clerk; Nehemiah Bartlett, John I. D. Sanford and David Skillin, selectmen and assessors; Nehemiah Bartlett, treasurer; Rev. Samuel S. Drake, Lorenzo Oak

and Daniel M. Haskell, superintending school committee and Luther Rideout, collector, whose compensation was fixed at two per cent.

The appropriations were six hundred dollars for schools, one hundred and fifty dollars for the support of the poor, four hundred dollars to defray town charges, and two thousand dollars for roads, to be paid in labor. Also cash appropriations of two hundred dollars for the Dover county road, eight hundred dollars for the Avenue road, and one hundred and fifty dollars for road at Holt's Mills.

Fall Election of 1842

The annual election for State and other officers was held September 12. For governor, John Fairfield, Democrat, received one hundred and five votes; Edwin Robinson, Whig, received fifty-two votes; James Appleton, Anti-Slavery, received twenty votes.

On and after 1842, Exeter and Garland constituted a Representative class. For representative to the Legislature, Smith Libbey, Democrat, of Exeter, received one hundred and three votes; S. M. Rice, Anti-Slavery, of Garland, received eight votes.

As no Whig vote appears at this trial, there seems to have been some irregularity of proceeding. A second trial to elect a representative to the Legislature was made on October 3, 1842, when Smith Libbey, Democrat, received twenty-one votes; John Cutler, Whig, received seventeen votes; Benjamin Evans, Anti Slavery, received nine votes.

There was no election of representatives at this trial.

A third trial to elect a representative to the Legislature occurred on the 24th of October, when Smith Libbey, Democrat, of Exeter, received forty-eight votes; Benjamin Evans, Anti-Slavery, of Exeter, received twenty-five votes.

Mr. Libbey was now the successful candidate.

A Notable Anti-Slavery Meeting

Nearly every member of the two leading churches of Garland, the Congregational and Free Baptist, was strongly anti-slavery in sentiment. In the autumn or early winter of 1842, two prominent citizens of Bangor, afterwards known as Judge John E. Godfrey and Hon. A. G. Wakefield, came to Garland to address its citizens in behalf of the anti-slavery movement. The meeting was held in the Congregational meeting house which was crowded by eager listeners of Garland and Exeter to the earnest appeals in behalf of the victims of African slavery.

Garland in 1843

At the annual meeting of 1843, held March 13, the officers chosen were Joseph Prescott, moderator; Lorenzo Oak, town clerk; Daniel M. Haskell, Asa Barton and Joseph Prescott, selectmen and assessors; Nehemiah Bartlett, treasurer; Rev. Samuel S. Drake, Asa Barton and Lorenzo Oak, superintending school committee; Luther Rideout, collector of taxes at two per cent.

The appropriations were five hundred dollars for schools, one hundred and fifty dollars to support the poor, two hundred dollars for town charges, two thousand five hundred dollars for roads, to be paid in labor, and cash appropriations of one hundred dollars to pay bills incurred the preceding year on the Dover county road. The care of the poor was placed in the hands of the selectmen.

The meeting to ballot for governor and other officers was held September 11. For governor, Hugh J. Anderson, Democrat, received ninety-eight votes; Edwin Robinson, Whig, received thirty-three votes; James Appleton, Anti-Slavery, received forty-four votes.

For representative to Congress, Hannibal Hamlin, Democrat, received one hundred votes; Elisha H. Allen, Whig, received thirty-three votes; David Shepherd, Anti-Slavery, received forty-four votes.

The contest for representative to the Legislature in 1843 was the most remarkable of any in the history of the town. Garland and Exeter constituted a representative class. Each town furnished the candidate for legislative honors on each alternate year, and Garland was the privileged town in 1843. It had been Democratic for many years, and Democratic nominees had been sure of large majorities.

The contest opened on the day of the gubernatorial election when Nehemiah Bartlett, Democrat, received seventy-one votes; Luther Rideout, Democrat, received thirty-three votes; Daniel M. Haskell, Whig, received thirty-one votes; John P. Smith, Liberty party, received forty-one votes. No choice.

At the second trial, October 2, Luther Rideout, Democrat, received seventy-two votes; Nehemiah Bartlett, Democrat, received sixty-eight votes; John P. Smith, Liberty party, received eleven votes. No choice.

At the third trial, October 23, Nehemiah Bartlett, Democrat, received ninety votes; Luther Rideout, Democrat, received eighty-six votes; John P. Smith, Liberty party, received thirteen votes. No choice.

At the fourth trial, November 13, Nehemiah Bartlett received ninety-eight votes; Luther Rideout received sixty-nine votes; Lewis Goulding received twenty-three votes. No choice.

At the fifth trial, December 4, Nehemiah Bartlett received one hundred and three votes; Luther Rideout received eighty-three votes; Lewis Goulding, Liberty party, received fourteen votes. No choice.

At the sixth trial, the leading Democratic candidates having withdrawn, Charles Reynolds, Democrat, received eighty votes; Daniel M. Haskell, Whig, received sixty-eight votes. No choice.

At the seventh trial, January 15, 1844, Charles Reynolds, Democrat, received sixty-eight votes; Daniel M. Haskell, Whig, received sixty-three votes. No choice.

At the eighth trial, February 5, 1844, Lyndon Oak, Liberty party, received thirty votes; Charles Reynolds, Democrat, received twenty-nine votes; Daniel M. Haskell, Whig, received twenty-eight votes. No choice.

At the ninth and final trial, February 26, 1844, Lyndon Oak, Liberty party, received thirty-two votes; Charles Reynolds, Democrat, received thirteen votes; Daniel M. Haskell, Whig, received five votes.

An examination of the result of the ballotings in the two towns, Garland and Exeter, disclosed the fact of Mr. Oak's election. The legislative session of 1844 was nearing its close. As soon as the necessary credentials were placed in his hands, he started for Augusta. This was before the time of railroads, and the journey

was made with horse and sleigh and occupied a part of two days.

On Thursday of the week of his election, he was duly qualified and took the seat assigned him in the Representative hall. He believes himself to have been the first representative in the Legislature of Maine who was elected on the straight anti-slavery issue. Owing no allegiance to either political party, he was at all times free to act as his own judgment dictated. He was sometimes asked in a spirit of derision when we might expect the abolition of slavery would be realized. His reply in substance was, that there might be a long period of waiting for the event, but it was sure to come. It proved to be much nearer than the most sanguine anticipated.

As a member of the House of Representatives of 1865, Mr. Oak had the satisfaction of voting for the ratification of the thirteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States, which banished the curse of African slavery from this country, and from all places within its jurisdiction.

There were incidents connected with the protracted contest for the election of representative in 1843-4 that created considerable amusement for the younger voters. One of the candidates for legislative honors was so confident of success, he had purchased a suit of clothes befitting the position he expected to occupy, and had engaged a team to carry him to Augusta.

The Rebuilding of the Long Bridge

At a special meeting held October 23, 1843, preliminary measures for rebuilding the long bridge near the

village mills were adopted. The contract for rebuilding was awarded to a company of three citizens of the town, John Tewksbury, James Pillsbury and Orison Parkman. The timber for the bridge was hauled the following winter, and it was built in the summer of 1844. Although not an elegant structure, the average cost per year for repairs has been very light.

A Remarkable Religious Fanaticism

About the year 1840, a Mr. William Miller appeared in eastern Maine to apprise its inhabitants of the early coming of Jesus. He asserted that the first judgment would come in 1843. The enunciation of this theory in 1840, produced much excitement which grew in intensity as the fateful year of 1843 approached, when it reached its culmination.

The more indigent victims of this belief, reasoned that if all things earthly are to terminate in 1843, all we need to do is to provide ourselves with supplies for the intervening two years. When, in 1843, the great day was believed to be near, this class, having been reduced to absolute want, quartered themselves upon their more independent friends for subsistence. Thus large numbers of men, women and children were brought together under a single roof where the most grotesque religious performances were indulged in. If, at the midnight hour, a mere child expressed a desire to be baptized, the whole company promptly appeared at the water's side to participate in the ceremony. It was not uncommon for a zealous member of the sect to be baptized several times. On such occasions, many of them

disported themselves in the water in a manner not fully in accord with the solemnity which is expected at such times.

Some of the more thoughtful and more confident, spent their leisure in making ascension robes to be used on the occasion of their "going up." One of its devotees, a Mr. ———— became a citizen of the town early in the thirties, wrested a farm from the forest, and provided for himself and family a good home.

By industry, economy, and good judgment, he had taken rank with our most independent and esteemed citizens, and had been called to fill the most important town offices from time to time. But strange as it may seem, he found himself struggling in the current of Millerism and his home became the headquarters of its devotees where everything from cellar to attic, and in ell, shed and barn, was held in common. When the collapse came it brought with it the consciousness of a terrible mistake, a loss of self-respect, and of courage and of hope.

He soon became the victim of inherited consumptive tendencies, and passed from earth in a different manner from that which he expected a few brief years earlier. The disastrous results to the one victim that have been narrated were experienced by others. Several who had been enjoying a comfortable independence, were reduced to poverty by the same process. The tendency of this delusion to pauperism led to the adoption of legal measures by the municipal authorities, to rid the town of irresponsible leaders from other towns.

The Rev. Leonard Hutchins, pastor of the Free Baptist church and society, gave a semi-centennial address before that organization in 1875, in which he alluded to the disastrous effects of Millerism. After speaking of a period of universal prosperity, he says, "It

was interrupted by a season of severe trial. Many members abandoned the church and its ordinances, to enter the ranks of a sect which professed to believe that the second coming of Christ was an event to be looked for in the near future. Indeed the exact date for this great event had been determined in the councils of heaven and recorded in the books of prophecy.

"Some of the devotees of Millerism assumed the position of open enmity to the church and to the religion to which they had solemnly pledged fidelity. This condition of affairs resulted in great distraction to the church for several years. By the exercise of wisdom and forbearance by the church, the greater portion of those who had violated their church obligations, returned to it, while the more stubborn persisted in their recreancy to their church obligations, and were at length excommunicated."

Garland in 1844

At the annual meeting of 1844 the officers chosen were Joseph Prescott, moderator; Lorenzo Oak, town clerk; Daniel M. Haskell, Joseph Prescott and Luther Rideout, selectmen; Lorenzo Oak, treasurer; and John P. Smith, collector. The compensation of the treasurer was fixed at four mills per dollar, and that of collector at two per cent. Rev. S. S. Drake and Lorenzo Oak were chosen superintending school committee.

The appropriations for the year were four hundred and fifty dollars for schools, one thousand dollars for town charges, one hundred and fifty dollars for the poor, two thousand and five hundred dollars for roads to be paid in labor, and a cash appropriation for the Avenue road.

Daniel Ladd, Enoch Huntington and Russell Murdock were appointed a committee to redistrict the town in the interest of the public schools. The treasurer was instructed to hire five hundred dollars for use of the town at a rate of interest not to exceed five per cent.

Autumnal Election

The balloting for State and other officers occurred September 9. For governor, Hugh J. Anderson, Democrat, received one hundred and twenty votes; Edward Robinson, Whig, received fifty-three votes; James Appleton, Liberty party, received fifty-seven votes.

For representative to Congress, Hannibal Hamlin, Democrat, received one hundred and twenty-one votes; Abraham Sanborn, Whig, received forty-nine votes; Asa Walker, Liberty party, received fifty-six votes.

For State Senator, Samuel W. Knight, Liberty party, received fifty-four votes.

For representative to the Legislature, Chas. Butters, Democrat, received one hundred and sixteen votes; John L. Hodsdon, Whig, received fifty-five votes; Albana Pease, Liberty party, received fifty-six votes.

The Legislature of 1844 submitted to the towns of the State the following question: "Shall the Constitution of Maine be so amended as to make the political year begin on the second Wednesday in May instead of the first Wednesday in January?" Garland's vote on this question was seventy-three in favor, and four against.

Upon the proposed amendment to establish town courts, the result was thirty-six in favor, and forty-

eight against. The voters of the town assembled on November 11 to ballot for presidential electors. The Democratic candidates received one hundred and eleven, the Whig candidates forty-seven, and the Liberty party candidates thirty-five votes.

Garland in 1845

At the annual meeting of 1845, held March 10, Russell Murdock was chosen moderator; Lorenzo Oak, town clerk; Daniel M. Haskell, Luther Rideout and Stephen D. Jennings, selectmen and assessors; Lorenzo Oak, treasurer; and John P. Smith, collector. The compensation of treasurer was fixed at four mills per dollar, and that of the collector at two per cent. Moses G. Gordon, Jacob W. Haskell and Jonathan C. Lawrence were chosen superintending school committee.

The appropriations were five hundred dollars for schools, three hundred dollars for the poor, four hundred dollars for town charges, and six thousand five hundred and fifty dollars for roads, to be paid in labor. The treasurer was instructed to hire five hundred dollars at a rate not exceeding five per cent.

Annual State Election

Of the annual State election of 1845, held September 8, the records disclose the following results: For governor, Hugh J. Anderson, Democrat, received eighty-nine votes; Freeman H. Morse, Whig, thirty-one

votes; Samuel Fessenden, Anti-Slavery, received forty-five votes.

For representative to the Legislature, Stephen D. Jennings, Democrat, received fifty-eight votes; Luther Rideout, Democrat, received twenty-nine votes; Daniel M. Haskell, Whig, received twenty-six votes; Lyndon Oak, Anti-Slavery, received forty-five votes.

The factional contest of 1843 was renewed and the result compared with that at Exeter disclosed a failure to elect. A second trial, on September 29, also failed to elect. At the third trial, on October 20, Lyndon Oak was elected.

By an amendment of the State Constitution, the beginning of the political year had been changed from the first Wednesday in January to the second Wednesday in May. The legislative session of 1846 was, therefore, held in summer instead of winter. The members elected on the anti-slavery issue had increased from one in 1844 to seven in 1846.

But this was only a slight indication of the growth of the anti-slavery sentiment at that time. The Democratic speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Ebenezer Knowlton, entered the Anti-Slavery ranks soon after. A large majority of the Whigs of the Legislature of 1846 were opposed to any further concessions to slavery.

The Legislature of 1846 was visited by Joshua R. Giddings, the robust and fearless opponent of slavery, and member of Congress from Ohio. The object of his visit was to bring into unity of political effort all the opponents of slavery. He had interviews with the leading Whigs of the Legislature. As a result a resolution was presented in the House by an Anti-Slavery member, declaring in substance that the question of the extension of slavery was of more importance than any other before

the American people. This resolution was supported in a vigorous speech by Hon. Elisha H. Allen of Bangor, and it received the votes of a majority of the Whig members.

Garland in 1846

At the annual meeting of 1846, held March 9, Stephen D. Jennings was chosen moderator; Lorenzo Oak, town clerk; Daniel M. Haskell, Luther Rideout and Stephen D. Jennings, selectmen and assessors; Lorenzo Oak, treasurer; Luther Rideout, collector; and Moses G. Gordon, Stephen D. Jennings and Joseph T. Knight, superintending school committee. The compensation of the treasurer was five mills per dollar, and that of the collector two per cent.

The appropriations were five hundred and fifty dollars for schools, four hundred dollars for town charges, three hundred dollars for the poor, and two thousand, five hundred dollars for roads, to be paid in labor.

State Election of 1846

The State election of 1846 was held September 14. For governor, John W. Dana, Democrat, received seventy-three votes; Samuel Fessenden, Anti-Slavery, received sixty-eight votes; David Bronson, Whig, received twenty votes.

For representative to Congress, James S. Wiley, Democrat, received seventy-three votes; Jeremiah Curtis,

Anti-Slavery, received sixty-nine votes; Sanford Kingsbury, Whig, received twenty votes.

For representative to the Legislature, John Walker, Anti-Slavery, received seventy-one votes; Samuel L. Woodman, Democrat, received sixty-eight votes; John L. Hodsdon, Whig, received twenty votes.

No choice of representative to the Legislature. The second trial, October 5, was fruitless. The third trial, October 26, was fruitless. On the fourth trial, Wm. Palmer of Exeter was elected.

In 1846, Samuel S. Clark, then a recent and valuable accession to the citizenship of the town, entered into partnership with Lorenzo and Lyndon Oak, for the manufacture of boots and shoes, under the firm name of S. S. Clark & Co. A special feature of their work was the manufacture of lumbermen's boots. The excellent quality of their goods soon gave them a reputation that created a brisk demand in this and adjoining towns. This was followed by a wholesale business with merchants in many of the towns of Penobscot and Piscataquis and other counties.

Garland in 1847

The annual meeting of 1847 was held March 8. Joseph Prescott was chosen moderator. The officers for the year were, Lorenzo Oak, town clerk; Daniel M. Haskell, Luther Rideout and David Pierce, selectmen; Lorenzo Oak, treasurer; John Bartlett, collector. The compensation of the treasurer was fixed at five mills per dollar, and that of the collector at two and one fourth per cent. Daniel M. Haskell, Edson L. Oak and Lorenzo Oak were chosen superintending school com-

mittee. The appropriations were five hundred and fifty dollars for schools, three hundred dollars for the support of the poor, three hundred dollars for town charges, and two thousand, five hundred dollars for roads.

Town House

Preparations preliminary to the building of a town house were entered upon in 1847. The question of location provided much discussion. Town meetings, religious meetings and all important meetings had been held at the schoolhouse at the geographical center of the town since the year 1816. Long existing associations favored this location. It was claimed that fair dealing with the inhabitants of the northern and northeastern sections of the town, demanded that the building should occupy a site at its geographical center.

The opposing contention was that the building should be located at the center of the village, one mile south of the geographical center. In inclement weather, citizens would be afforded opportunities to shelter their teams within the building at the village. Many of the strongest objectors to location in the village, would embrace the opportunity afforded by the town meeting to visit the stores and shops in the village, even if the building should be located one mile away from the geographical center. Such considerations led to the selection of the village site.

Aaron Hill, Luther Rideout, Daniel M. Haskell, Russell Murdock and Lyndon Oak were appointed a committee to select and purchase a site in the village for

the proposed building. Joseph Prescott, Luther Rideout and Samuel Skillin were charged with the duty of preparing plans for the building and providing for its construction by contract, which in due time, was awarded to L. & L. Oak & Co. In the summer of the following year, 1848, the building was completed to the satisfaction of the building committee.

State Election of 1847

The State election of 1847 occurred September 13. For governor, John W. Dana, Democrat, received eighty-four votes; Samuel Fessenden, Anti-Slavery, received seventy-three votes; David Bronson, Whig, received twenty-six votes.

For representative to Congress, James S. Wiley, Democrat, received eighty-one votes; Jeremiah Curtis, Anti-Slavery, received seventy-eight votes; Sanford Kingsbury, Whig, received twenty-seven votes.

For representative to the Legislature, Moses Ames, Anti-Slavery, received eighty-seven votes; Stephen D. Jennings, Democrat, received sixty-seven votes; Andrew M. Haskell, Whig, received twenty-three votes.

A second trial for the election of a representative to the Legislature occurred on October 4, when the result disclosed that Stephen D. Jennings had eighty-four votes, Moses Ames had seventy-three and A. M. Haskell had eleven.

Action of the Town on Proposed Amendments of the State Constitution

1st. On the question of electing governor by a plurality of votes, yeas sixty-four, nays twenty-one.

2d. On the question of electing senators by a plurality of votes, yeas forty-nine, nays nineteen.

3d. On the question of electing representatives by a plurality of votes, yeas forty-four, nays eleven.

4th. On the question of limiting the credit of the State to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars, yeas sixty-five, nays one.

Garland in 1848

From 1816 to 1848 the annual March and September meetings had been held at the Center schoolhouse. In 1848, the March meeting was held in the Congregational meeting house. Nehemiah Bartlett was chosen moderator. The officers for the year were Charles Reynolds, town clerk; Nehemiah Bartlett, Aaron Hill and Joseph Vickery, selectmen; Lorenzo Oak, treasurer; James J. Chandler, collector, and Daniel M. Haskell, Edson L. Oak and Edward H. Pierce, superintending school committee.

The appropriations were five hundred and fifty dollars for schools, six hundred dollars for town charges, four hundred dollars for the support of the poor, and twenty-five hundred dollars for roads, to be paid in labor. The treasurer was instructed to hire five hundred dollars for the use of the town.

State Election in 1848

The State election of 1848 was held in the town house for the first time. All such elections had been held in the Center schoolhouse from 1816 to 1848. For governor, John W. Dana, Democrat, received ninety-three votes; Samuel Fessenden, Anti-Slavery, received seventy-six votes; Elijah Hamlin, Whig, received thirty-one votes.

For representative to Congress, Charles Stetson, Democrat, received ninety votes; Jeremiah Curtis, Anti-Slavery, received seventy-eight votes; Israel Washburn, Whig, received thirty-one votes.

For representative to the State Legislature, Simeon Butters, Anti-Slavery, received ninety-four votes; Isaiah Avery, Democrat, received eighty-five votes; Jeremiah Garvin, Whig, received sixteen votes.

For presidential electors, (election, November 17,) the Democratic candidates received one hundred and eight votes; the Anti-Slavery candidates received fifty-eight votes; the Whig candidates received forty-one votes.

It will be noticed that the Anti-Slavery vote, which had been on the increase for several years, fell off largely at the presidential election of 1848. This was due to the fact that the Anti-Slavery candidate, Martin Van Buren, did not come up to the ideal of many of the Anti-Slavery voters of the time.

The First High School in Garland

The first high school in Garland was opened under the instruction of Lyndon Oak, in the autumn of 1848, in the new town house which had just been completed. There were many bright girls and boys in town who were thirsting for instruction that was not afforded by the district school. The satisfactory attendance at this first term, inspired the hope that the school might be perpetuated, but there was no fund for its support. The town refused aid, and no help could be expected from the State.

At this juncture a young man of the name of Bryant, a brother of the late Mrs. Thomas Dearborn, who was on a visit here, offered to take the school, and accept its patronage as compensation in full for his services. His offer was accepted, and the result proved satisfactory.

The success of these preliminary efforts inspired the belief that with care in the selection of teachers, who combined ability to instruct with attractive personal qualities, the patronage of the school would nearly, or quite, pay its expenses. If, at any time, a deficit should occur, a few citizens of the village were pledged to pay it. Under the conditions which have been indicated, the school was maintained through a period of fifteen years with a draft of only five dollars upon private funds. The school was but little known beyond the limits of the town, but there are many men and women who have been, and are now filling useful and responsible stations, who are glad to acknowledge the usefulness to themselves of the Garland High School of years ago. It had the effect of raising the standard of the district schools through the town. The teacher of the autumnal term was often retained as teacher in the winter term of the

district school, to which advanced scholars of other districts had free access.

A Tornado

A tornado of terrible force passed through the northerly section of Garland in the midsummer of 1848. Originating in the town of Ripley, it passed in an easterly direction, veering slightly to the north, through Dexter and the northerly section of Garland into Atkinson. It was narrow of scope, but of irresistible force, demolishing buildings, trees, and making a violent disturbance of everything that lay in its way. Fortunately for Garland, no buildings were completely wrecked, but several mill logs in front of the Harriman house, in school district No. 1, were turned end for end, and one had the distinction of being deposited on the roof of Mr. Harriman's house. The barn connected with this house was turned half way round. A well known citizen of Garland is authority for the statement that a barn door made a mid-air trip from Ripley over the towns of Dexter and Garland into Atkinson.

The following slip from a newspaper describing one of the freaks of the tornado of 1848, whether fiction or fact, is not more remarkable than many well authenticated stories connected with it:

"It is related of Lamont Downing that in 1848, one pleasant summer's day, he was trudging along the highway north of the pond near the line between Dexter and Ripley, when a hurricane came over the hills from the west. The air was oppressive and sulphurous and the sky black as ink. The path of the cloud was marked by all sorts of things from the Ripley farmhouses, flying

overhead. The next thing the lad knew, he was caught up also and went sailing away with the rest of the flyers. Fortunately for him he had not gone far when he came into the thick top of a big elm tree which was twisted and wrung by the cyclone, and to this he clung with all his might. When the storm was past and folks came looking around to find who was killed, they discovered the boy lodged in the tree and had to get ladders to get him down from the perilous place."

On the day of the tornado the writer, accompanied by a friend, was at Silver's Mills in Northeast Dexter, after a load of lumber for the Garland town house, then in process of construction. The lumber had been loaded, and the team was ready to start, when the sudden appearance of a fearful looking cloud, surcharged with the wrecks of houses and barns, pig pens and hen coops, driven forward on the "wings of the wind" with terrible velocity, suggested the propriety of a temporary halt. The storm having passed, the team was started, but it soon came to an enforced halt by trees that had been blown across the road. Axemen soon came to our relief and removed the obstruction which enabled us to get our load of lumber safely to its destination.

Garland in 1849

The annual meeting for the transaction of town business was held in the new town hall on March 12. Lyndon Oak was chosen moderator. The officers for the year were Charles Reynolds, town clerk; Daniel M. Haskell, Luther Rideout and Andrew M. Haskell, selectmen and assessors; Lorenzo Oak, treasurer; James J.

Chandler, collector; Joseph T. Knight, Edward H. Pierce and Daniel M. Haskell, superintending school committee. The compensation of the treasurer for keeping and disbursing money was fixed at five mills per dollar, and of the collector, James J. Chandler, two and one half per cent.

The appropriations for the year were six hundred dollars for schools, two hundred and fifty dollars for town charges, four hundred and fifty dollars for the support of the poor and two thousand five hundred dollars for roads, to be paid in labor. A special meeting was held on May 3, at which Aaron Hill, Lyndon Oak and Stephen D. Jennings were appointed a committee to cooperate with committees of Charleston, Dover and Corinth in efforts to effect the discontinuance of the northeast county road which was laid out in 1846.

The State election was held September 10, 1849. For governor, John Hubbard, Democrat, received one hundred and eleven votes; Elijah L. Hamlin, Whig, received forty-two votes; George F. Talbot, Anti-Slavery, received fifty votes.

John Hubbard was the successful candidate for governor. Hon. Nehemiah Bartlett of Garland was elected State senator. For representative to the Legislature, Loring D. Hayes, Democrat, received sixty-nine votes; George Curtis, Anti-Slavery, received sixty-seven votes; Daniel M. Haskell, Whig, received thirty-eight votes.

Loring Hayes had a majority of the votes in the class, and was elected. At a meeting for town business on the day of the State election, (September 10) Lyndon Oak, George Curtis and Samuel W. Knight were appointed a committee to select a location for a cemetery, the site of which should be in convenient proximity to the village. As the result of this action, the cemetery now known as "Maple Grove Cemetery" was established.

Garland in 1850

The annual town meeting of 1850 was held March 11. Andrew M. Haskell was chosen moderator. The officers for the year were Charles Reynolds, town clerk; Daniel M. Haskell, Sylvester Abbott and Andrew M. Haskell, selectmen and assessors; Charles Reynolds, treasurer, whose compensation was fixed at two mills per dollar; James J. Chandler, collector, compensation two and one half per cent.; Joseph T. Knight, E. H. Pierce and Moses G. Gordon, superintending school committee.

The appropriations were six hundred dollars for schools, three hundred dollars for town charges, three hundred and fifty dollars for the poor, twelve hundred dollars for roads, to be paid in labor, and a cash appropriation of three hundred dollars for the same purpose. The selectmen were authorized to appoint an agent to expend the cash appropriation.

Autumnal Elections of 1850

The meeting for the election of governor and other officers was held September 9. For governor, John Hubbard, Democrat, received one hundred and twenty votes; William G. Crosby, Whig, received fifty-seven votes; George F. Talbot, Anti-Slavery, received nineteen votes.

For representative to Congress, Hastings Strickland received nineteen votes; Israel Washburn, Jr., received sixty-nine votes; Charles Stetson received one hundred and seven votes.

For representative to the Legislature, Samuel

Woodman, Democrat, received one hundred and thirty votes; John L. Hodsdon, Whig, received fifty-eight votes; Simeon Butters, Anti-Slavery, received six votes.

Garland in the Contest for United States Senator in 1850

In 1850, Loring D. Hayes, Esq., of Garland, represented his class in the House of Representatives. Another citizen of Garland, Hon. Nehemiah Bartlett, was a member of the Senate. At this session of the Legislature there occurred a political contest of the gravest character.

It involved the question whether the influence of the State of Maine should be used for, or against, the further extension of slavery. The parties to this contest were the hunker Democrats, who with pliant knees were ready to kneel to the behests of the slave power, on the one side, and the Democrats who were unalterably opposed to yielding another acre to the withering blast of slavery, on the other side. The candidate of the opponents of slavery was Hannibal Hamlin.

Mr. Hamlin had made himself obnoxious to the slave power by his earnest and uncompromising opposition to the further spread of slavery. One of his most grievous offences was that he had instigated the passage of a resolve by a previous Legislature, instructing Maine's delegation in Congress to oppose all measures favoring the extension of slavery.

The balloting, which began on June 20, was followed by a long and exciting contest. As it progressed, Anti-Slavites, Whigs and Free Soilers, were drawn to the sup-

port of Mr. Hamlin. The balloting which began June 20, was terminated by a dramatic incident on July 25. On the first ballot of that day, Mr. Hamlin lacked one vote of an election in the House. Loring D. Hayes, member of the House from Garland, was an enthusiastic friend of Mr. Hamlin, but, unfortunately, he was dangerously sick with typhoid fever at his boarding-house. He had sent word to friends, "Any time my vote will elect Hannibal Hamlin to the United States Senate, I will come to the House if you have to carry me on my dying bed."

When the result of the first ballot was announced, a score or more of men dashed out of the House in an instant, and bolted into Hayes' room. Picking him up, bed and all, they moved as fast as it was safe to the House. When they appeared with the sick man on his bed, pandemonium reigned for a time among the Anti-Slavery Democrats. The next ballot was taken amidst breathless excitement, and when it was announced that Mr. Hamlin was elected on the part of the House, his friends were wild with joy.

Mr. Hamlin's election in the House was soon followed by his election in the Senate. The importance of this result will be appreciated when it is remembered that the following two national administrations were completely dominated by the slave power. The writer is mainly indebted to the Life and Times of Hannibal Hamlin for the facts contained in this sketch.

Garland in 1851

The annual meeting of 1851 was held March 10. Lyndon Oak was chosen moderator. The officers for the

year were, Lorenzo Oak, town clerk; Luther Rideout, Daniel Silver and Andrew M. Haskell, selectmen and assessors; Lorenzo Oak, treasurer, compensation for receiving and disbursing, five mills per dollar; Samuel W. Knight, collector, compensation nineteen mills per dollar; superintending school committee, Daniel M. Haskell, Edward H. Pierce and Lorenzo Oak.

The appropriations were six hundred dollars for schools, four hundred dollars for town charges, two hundred dollars to support the poor and two thousand dollars for highways.

Garland in 1852

The annual meeting of 1852 was held on the eighth day of March. Stephen D. Jennings was chosen moderator. The officers for the year were, William F. Haskell, town clerk; Andrew M. Haskell, Daniel Silver and John K. Haskell, selectmen and assessors; Lorenzo Oak, treasurer, compensation five mills per dollar; James J. Chandler, collector, compensation eighteen mills per dollar; Joseph T. Knight, superintending school committee.

The appropriations for 1852 were six hundred dollars for schools, three hundred dollars for town charges, two hundred and fifty dollars for the poor, two thousand five hundred dollars for roads, to be paid in labor, and a cash appropriation of one hundred dollars.

Autumnal Elections of 1852

The legal voters of Garland assembled September 13, 1852, to ballot for governor and other officers. For governor, John Hubbard, Democrat, received one hundred and ten votes; William G. Crosby, Whig, received sixty-one votes; Ezekiel Holmes received eight votes; Anson G. Chandler received eighty-five votes.

William Crosby was elected governor.

For representative to Congress, Israel Washburn, Whig, received one hundred and eighteen votes; Isaiah Waterhouse, Democrat, received sixty votes; Hastings Strickland, Democrat, received eighty-one votes.

Israel Washburn was the successful candidate.

For representative to the Legislature, Luther Rideout received one hundred and thirty-nine votes; Joseph T. Knight received one hundred and eleven votes.

The town balloted for presidential electors on November 2, 1852, when the Democratic candidate received ninety-three votes, the Anti-Slavery candidate, sixty votes and the Whig candidate received thirty-eight votes.

Garland in 1853

The annual town meeting of 1853 was held on March 14. Stephen D. Jennings was chosen moderator. The officers for the year were, Lorenzo Oak, town clerk; Andrew M. Haskell, S. D. Jennings and Eleazer Burnham, selectmen and assessors; Lorenzo Oak, town treasurer; E. H. Pierce, superintending school commit-

tee; Jacob W. Haskell, collector of taxes, compensation two per cent. The selectmen were appointed highway surveyors and field-drivers.

The appropriations for 1853 were six hundred dollars for schools, three hundred dollars for town charges, three hundred dollars for the poor and one thousand nine hundred dollars for highways. Lyndon Oak, Luther Rideout and Daniel M. Haskell were appointed to ascertain whether a suitable home for the residence of the poor could be procured at reasonable cost.

Autumnal Elections of 1853

For governor, William G. Crosby, Whig, received forty-five votes; Anson P. Morrill, Temperance and Anti-Slavery, received fifty-seven votes; Ezekiel Holmes, received sixty-one votes; Albert Pillsbury, Democrat, received ninety-three votes.

For county commissioner, Daniel M. Haskell received one hundred and forty-one votes; Joseph Chadbourne received one hundred and two votes; Francis W. Hill received ten votes.

For representative to the Legislature, Allen C. Tibbetts received one hundred and fifty-one votes; Thomas K. Holt received one hundred and four votes.

Mr. Holt received a majority in the class.

Garland in 1854

The annual meeting of 1854 was held March 13. Artemas Merriam was chosen moderator. The officers

for the year were, William F. Haskell, town clerk; John G. Jones, Joseph F. Knight and John K. Haskell, selectmen and assessors; Lorenzo Oak, treasurer; Jacob W. Haskell, collector of taxes. Compensation of treasurer for receiving and disbursing was fixed at five mills per dollar. Compensation of collector was two per cent.

The appropriations of 1854 were for schools, seven hundred dollars; for town charges, two hundred and fifty dollars; for support of the poor, three hundred dollars, and two thousand six hundred dollars for highways. Highway surveyors were authorized to bargain with real estate owners, who held lands bordering upon badly drifting roads, to reduce the height of their fences to lessen the tendency of snow to drift.

The town voted to remonstrate against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the selectmen and town clerk were instructed to formulate and forward the remonstrance. There was an article in the warrant calling the meeting, to see if the town would vote to purchase a hearse. The action upon this article was to leave the matter to the judgment of the selectmen and clerk. This was the first action of the town relating to the purchase of a hearse.

The Autumnal Elections

For governor, Anson P. Morrill, Temperance and Anti-Slavery, received one hundred and thirty votes; Albion K. Parris, Democrat, received one hundred and twelve votes; Isaac Reed, Whig, received twenty-eight votes.

Mr. Morrill was elected.

For representative to Congress, Israel Washburn, Jr., Whig, received one hundred and fifty-seven votes; Samuel H. Blake, Democrat, received one hundred and thirteen votes.

For representative to the State Legislature, Lyndon Oak, Anti-Slavery, received one hundred and thirty-four votes; Thomas K. Holt, Democrat, received one hundred and thirty-two votes.

Mr. Holt received a majority of the votes in the class.

Garland in 1855

The annual meeting of 1855 was held March 12. Artemas Merriam was chosen moderator. The officers for the year were, William F. Haskell, town clerk; A. M. Haskell, John Batchelder and William S. Haskell, selectmen and assessors; Lorenzo Oak, treasurer; Jacob W. Haskell, collector; J. C. Lawrence, superintending school committee. The compensation of the treasurer was one half of one per cent., and that of the collector two and one half per cent.

The appropriations of 1855 were eight hundred dollars for schools, five hundred dollars for town charges, two hundred dollars for the poor, two thousand dollars for roads, to be paid in labor, and a cash appropriation of one hundred dollars.

Autumnal Elections

The autumnal elections of 1855 were held September 10. For governor, Anson P. Morrill, Temperance and Anti-Slavery, received one hundred and seventy-one votes; Samuel Wells, Democrat, received one hundred and one votes; Isaac Reed, Whig, received nineteen votes.

For senators, William R. Hersey received one hundred and seventy-three votes; Abner R. Hallowell received one hundred and seventy-three votes; Lyndon Oak, received one hundred and seventy-two votes; the Democratic candidate received one hundred and one votes; the Whig candidate received nineteen votes.

The Democratic candidates were elected.

For representative to the Legislature, Noah Barker received one hundred and seventy-five votes; F. W. Hill received one hundred and seventeen votes.

Garland in 1856

The annual meeting of 1856 was held on March 10. Artemas Merriam was chosen moderator. The officers for the year were, Isaac W. Haskell, clerk; Lorenzo Oak, William S. Haskell and Noah W. Johnson, selectmen and assessors; Franklin Taylor, treasurer; Amasa Hatch, Jr., superintending school committee. Leonard Skillin, collector of taxes, compensation two and one half per cent.

It was voted to raise the sum required by law for schools, one thousand dollars for town charges, three hundred dollars to support the poor, two thousand three

hundred dollars for roads, to be paid in labor, and cash appropriations of one hundred dollars each, to be expended on the northerly end of the North road, and a like sum for the county road from Holt's Mills to the eastern line of the town.

Clouds in the Political Horizon

Ominous clouds rising from the southern political horizon were viewed with apprehension by the citizens of every northern state. The slave power of the South had long been engaged in the desperate attempt to break down the barriers that protected the northern states from the curse of slavery, and now, the national administration was pledged to aid in this attempt.

At this juncture the political party, known as the Republican party of Maine, was originated.

It drew into its ranks recruits from all political parties.

United States Senator Hannibal Hamlin, who had always exerted his transcendent powers of intellect and influence in opposition to the inroads of slavery upon free soil, was induced to accept the nomination for governor. Entering at once upon the work of the campaign, he addressed large and enthusiastic crowds at the centers of population through the State.

Autumnal Elections of 1856

For governor, Hannibal Hamlin, Republican, received one hundred and ninety-three votes; Samuel Wells,

Democrat, received one hundred and three votes; George F. Patten, Straight Whig, received seven votes. Mr. Hamlin was elected.

For State senators, William R. Hersey, Republican, received one hundred and ninety-four votes; Abner R. Hersey, Republican, received one hundred and ninety-four votes; Lyndon Oak, Republican, received one hundred and ninety-four votes; Amos M. Roberts, Democrat, received one hundred and four votes; Stephen D. Jennings, Democrat, received one hundred and four votes; O. Pearson, Democrat, received one hundred and four votes.

For representative to Congress, Israel Washburn, Jr., Republican, received one hundred and ninety-five votes; Abraham Sanborn, Democrat, received one hundred and two votes.

For representative to the Legislature, Artemas Merriam, Republican, received one hundred and ninety-three votes; Thomas K. Holt, Democrat, received one hundred and eight votes.

Mr. Merriam received a majority in the representative class.

The Republican candidate for senator was elected.

Presidential Electors

Balloting for presidential electors occurred on the fourth of November, 1856, with results as follows: The Republican candidates received one hundred and eighty-seven votes; the Democratic candidates received eighty-seven votes; the Straight Whigs received seven votes.

Garland in 1857

The annual town meeting of 1857 was held on the ninth day of March. Russell Murdock was chosen moderator. The officers for the year were, Thaddeus P. Irish, town clerk; Lorenzo Oak, Noah W. Johnson and Samuel Skillin, selectmen, assessors and overseers of the poor; Franklin Taylor, treasurer; Lyndon Oak, supervisor of schools; James J. Chandler, collector of taxes, with commission of two and one half per cent.

Appropriations of 1857

For schools, the amount required by law, six hundred dollars for town charges, five hundred dollars for the poor, two thousand five hundred dollars for roads, a cash appropriation of one hundred dollars for the road running in a southeasterly direction to the town line and of one hundred dollars to be expended on the Notch road.

Autumnal Elections of 1857

This election was held September 14 with results as follows: For governor, Lot M. Morrill, Republican, received one hundred and fifty-three votes; Manasseh H. Smith, Democrat, received one hundred and two votes.

For senators, the Republican candidate received one hundred and fifty-three votes; the Democratic candidate received one hundred and four votes.

Stephen D. Jennings of Garland was a candidate for the Senate.

For representative to the Legislature, the Republican candidate received one hundred and forty-nine votes; the Democratic candidate received one hundred and seven votes.

Garland in 1858

The annual meeting of 1858 was held on the 8th day of March. Artemas Merriam was chosen moderator. The officers for the year were Thaddeus P. Irish, town clerk; Lorenzo Oak, Samuel Skillin and T. J. Shaw, selectmen, assessors and overseers of the poor; Lyndon Oak, supervisor of schools; James J. Chandler, collector of taxes, and two and one half per cent. was voted him for the service, he agreeing to allow a rebate of twelve and one half per cent. for the amount uncollected at the end of a year from the date of his bills.

Appropriations of 1858

For schools, the amount required by law, four hundred and fifty dollars for town charges, four hundred dollars for the support of the poor, two hundred dollars for roads, to be paid in labor, a cash appropriation of four hundred dollars to be expended on the north end of the Notch road, also a cash appropriation not to exceed two hundred and seventy-five dollars for the completion of the county road leading from Holt's Mills to the

west line of Charleston by contract, the terms of which shall insure the construction of the road in a thorough manner.

Autumnal Elections of 1858

For governor, Lot M. Morrill, Republican, received one hundred and seventy votes; Manasseh Smith, Democrat, received one hundred and twenty-six votes.

For representative to Congress, Israel Washburn, Jr., Republican, received one hundred and seventy-two votes; James S. Wiley, Democrat, received one hundred and twenty-three votes.

For representative to the Legislature, Noah W. Johnson, Republican, received one hundred and seventy-four votes; Samuel Skillin, Democrat, received one hundred and twenty-three votes.

Mr. Johnson was elected.

Garland in 1859

The annual town meeting of 1859 was held March 14. Artemas Merriam was chosen moderator. The officers for the year were Lorenzo Oak, T. J. Shaw and Luther Rideout, selectmen, assessors and overseers of the poor; Franklin Taylor, treasurer; Lyndon Oak, supervisor of schools; Edwin Hill, collector, compensation two and one half per cent.

The appropriations were eight hundred dollars for the support of schools, four hundred and fifty dollars for

town charges, five hundred dollars to support the poor and two thousand five hundred dollars for highways. The treasurer of the town was authorized to hire a sum not exceeding one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent., to be applied to the making of the Notch road.

Autumnal Elections of 1859

The autumnal elections of 1859 were held on September 12. For governor, Lot M. Morrill, Republican, received one hundred and sixty-six votes; Manasseh Smith, Democrat, received one hundred and five votes.

For representative to the Legislature, Winthrop Chapman, Republican, received one hundred and fifty-six votes; Washington L. P. Walker, Democrat, received one hundred and eight votes.

Mr. Chapman was elected.

Garland in 1860

The annual meeting of 1860 was held on the 12th day of March. Artemas Merriam was chosen moderator. The officers for the year were Henry C. Preble, town clerk; Lorenzo Oak, Russell Murdock and Stephen D. Jennings, selectmen, assessors and overseers of the poor; Franklin Taylor, treasurer, compensation four per cent.; Lyndon Oak, supervisor of schools; James J. Chandler, collector of taxes for a compensation of two per cent.

The appropriations were eight hundred dollars for schools, four hundred dollars to defray town charges, five hundred dollars to support the poor, one thousand dollars to pay town debts and two thousand dollars for highways, to be paid in labor.

Autumnal Election

This election was held September 10, 1860. For governor, Israel Washburn, Jr., Republican, received two hundred and thirteen votes; Ephraim K. Smart, Democrat, received one hundred and fifteen votes.

For representative to Congress, John H. Rice, Republican, received two hundred and fifteen votes; Samuel H. Blake, Democrat, received one hundred and sixteen votes.

For register of probate, Joseph Bartlett, Republican, a native of Garland, received two hundred and thirteen votes; Henry Casey, Democrat, received one hundred and sixteen votes.

For representative to the Legislature, Luther Rideout, Republican, received two hundred and two votes; John G. Jones, Democrat, received one hundred and twenty-two votes.

Mr. Rideout received a majority of votes in the class.

Ballot for Presidential Electors in 1860

The voters of Garland assembled on November 6 to ballot for presidential electors, when the Republican candidate received one hundred and ninety-three votes;

the Democratic candidate received fifty-three votes; the Straight Whig candidate received twenty-eight votes.

On the same day for representative to Congress, Stephen Coburn, Republican, received one hundred and ninety-three votes; Joseph Chase, Democrat, received forty-nine votes; scattering, twenty-eight votes.

Garland in 1861

The annual meeting for town business was held March 11. Artemas Merriam was chosen moderator. The officers for the year were Henry C. Preble, town clerk; Russell Murdock, Samuel Skillin and George W. Otis, selectmen, assessors and overseers of the poor; Franklin Taylor, treasurer; Henry C. Preble, supervisor of schools; James J. Chandler, collector, who agreed to collect the taxes for two and one half per cent., and to pay twelve per cent. interest upon the sum of uncollected taxes at the end of the year. E. L. Oak was chosen town agent.

The appropriations for the year were nine hundred dollars for schools, four hundred dollars for town charges, five hundred dollars for the poor, seven hundred dollars to pay debts and two thousand five hundred dollars for roads. The town voted to authorize the selectmen to grant the use of the town house for concerts, lectures and kindred purposes upon such conditions as they judge proper. At a special meeting of the town, held on April 6, it was voted to appropriate five hundred dollars to make and repair highways.

Autumnal Election of 1861

This election was held on September 9. For governor, Israel Washburn, Republican, received two hundred and two votes; John W. Dana, Democrat, received eighty-seven votes; scattering, twelve votes.

For county commissioner, John S. Patten, Republican, received two hundred and two votes; Thomas K. Holt, Democrat, received eighty-five votes.

For representative to the Legislature, E. H. Small, Republican, received two hundred and one votes; Francis Hill, Democrat, received eighty-eight votes; John W. Osgood, received eleven votes.

Garland in 1862

The annual meeting for town business in 1862 was held on March 10. Artemas Merriam was chosen moderator. The officers for the year were H. C. Preble, clerk; Russell Murdock, Samuel Skillin and James J. Chandler, selectmen, assessors and overseers of the poor; Franklin Taylor, treasurer; H. C. Preble, supervisor of schools; E. L. Oak, town agent; Edwin Hill, collector, who was allowed two and one half per cent. for collecting the taxes, and was held to pay twelve and one half per cent. interest upon the sum uncollected at the end of the year until such sum was paid into the treasury.

The regular appropriations for 1862 were nine hundred dollars for schools, six hundred and fifty dollars for town charges, six hundred dollars for the poor, eight hundred dollars to pay debts and two thousand five hundred dollars for roads, to be paid in labor. The town

voted to purchase a home for the poor, and instructed the selectmen to look for such home, and report at the September meeting.

Autumnal Election of 1862

For governor, Abner Coburn, Republican, received one hundred and sixty-seven votes; Bion Bradbury, Democrat, received ninety-four votes.

For representative to Congress, John H. Rice, Republican, received one hundred and sixty-five votes; Gorham L. Boynton, Democrat, received ninety-four votes.

For representative to State Legislature, Daniel M. Haskell, Republican, received one hundred and sixty-three votes; Stephen D. Jennings, received ninety-three votes.

Mr. Haskell was elected.

Garland in 1863

The annual meeting for town business in 1863 was held March 9. Artemas Merriam was chosen moderator. The officers for the year were, A. M. Haskell, Elisha Skinner and Edwin Hill, selectmen, assessors and overseers of the poor; Franklin Taylor, treasurer; Henry C. Preble, David Evans and Edson L. Oak, superintending school committee; Lorenzo Oak, town agent; John S. Oliver, collector, who was to collect the taxes for one per cent., and to pay twelve per cent. upon the sum of uncollected taxes at the close of the year.

The appropriations for 1863 were nine hundred dollars for schools, five hundred dollars for town charges, six hundred dollars for the poor, one thousand two hundred dollars to pay debts and two thousand dollars for roads, to be paid in labor.

Autumnal Election of 1863

For governor, Samuel Cony, Republican, received two hundred and seventeen votes; B. Bradbury, Democrat, received one hundred and twenty-six votes.

For representative to the Legislature, Francis W. Hill, Democrat, received one hundred and twenty-seven votes; John W. Osgood, Republican, received two hundred and sixteen votes.

Garland in 1864

The annual meeting for town business occurred on the 14th of March. Luther Rideout was moderator. The officers for the year were George S. Clark, town clerk; A. M. Haskell, Elisha Skinner and Thomas Dearborn, selectmen, assessors and overseers of the poor; Franklin Taylor, treasurer; Lyndon Oak, David Evans and Calvin P. Berry, superintending school committee; John S. Oliver, collector of taxes, whose compensation was one and one half per cent.

The appropriations of 1864 were nine hundred dollars for schools, five hundred dollars for town charges, six hundred dollars for the poor, one thousand dollars to

pay debts, two thousand dollars for roads, to be paid in labor.

Autumnal Election of 1864

For governor, Samuel Cony, Republican, received two hundred and nine votes; Joseph Howard, Democrat, received one hundred and eleven votes.

For representative to Congress, John H. Rice received two hundred and eight votes; James C. Madigan received one hundred and eleven votes.

For representative to the Legislature, Lyndon Oak received two hundred and eight votes; Albert Grinnell received one hundred and eleven votes.

The legal voters of Garland assembled on the 8th of November to ballot for electors for President and Vice President, when the Republican candidates received two hundred and eleven votes; the Democratic candidates received one hundred and seventeen votes.

Garland in 1865

The annual meeting for town business in 1865 was held on the 13th of March. Luther Rideout was chosen moderator. The officers for the year were George S. Clark, town clerk; A. M. Haskell, Lorenzo Oak and Thomas Dearborn, Jr., selectmen, assessors and overseers of the poor; Franklin Taylor, treasurer; Lyndon Oak, David Evans and Calvin P. Berry, superintending school committee; John S. Oliver, collector, compensation one and one half per cent.

The appropriations for the year were one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars for schools, one thousand six hundred dollars for town charges, eight hundred dollars for the poor, two thousand dollars to pay debts and three thousand dollars for roads, to be paid in labor.

Autumnal Election of 1865

This election occurred on September 11. For governor, Samuel Cony, Republican, received one hundred and seventy-four votes; Joseph Howard, Democrat, received eighty-three votes.

For representative to the Legislature, E. Augustus Chandler, Republican, received one hundred and seventy-four votes; Harmon Eastman, Democrat, received eighty-three votes.

Garland in 1866

The annual meeting for town business was held on March 12. Luther Rideout was chosen moderator. The officers for the year were George S. Clark, town clerk; A. M. Haskell, Joseph M. Gerry and Jacob W. Haskell, selectmen, assessors and overseers of the poor; Franklin Taylor, treasurer; A. W. Reed, superintending school committee; William E. Skillin, collector of taxes, compensation one per cent.

The appropriations for 1866 were one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars for schools, two thousand

dollars for town charges, five hundred dollars for the poor, two thousand five hundred dollars to pay debts and two thousand five hundred dollars for roads, to be paid in labor. It was voted to allow twenty-five per cent. discount to all taxpayers who paid their taxes on, or before, the 10th day of June.

Autumnal Election of 1866

This election was held on the 10th day of September. For governor, Joshua L. Chamberlain, Republican, received two hundred and eight votes; Eben F. Pillsbury, Democrat, received one hundred and one votes.

For representative to Congress, John A. Peters, Republican, received two hundred and six votes; G. M. Weston, Democrat, received one hundred and one votes.

For representative to the Legislature, Lyndon Oak, Republican, received two hundred and six votes; Joel W. Otis, Democrat, received one hundred and one votes.

Garland in 1867

The annual meeting for town business in 1867, was held on the 11th day of March. Luther Rideout was chosen moderator. The officers for the year were George S. Clark, town clerk; A. M. Haskell, Jacob W. Haskell and Joseph M. Gerry, selectmen, assessors and overseers of the poor; Lyndon Oak and Henry C. Preble, superintending school committee; Franklin Taylor, treasurer; A. F. Parkman, collector of taxes,

compensation fifteen mills per dollar. The selectmen were elected surveyors of highways.

The appropriations for the year were one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars for schools, two thousand dollars for town charges, seven hundred dollars for the poor, three thousand dollars to pay debts, three thousand dollars for roads.

Autumnal Election of 1867

This election was held on the 9th of September. For governor, Joshua L. Chamberlain, Republican, received one hundred and eighty-one votes; Eben F. Pillsbury, Democrat, received one hundred and two votes.

For senator, Isaiah Stetson, Republican, received one hundred and eighty-one votes; John Gardner, Democrat, received one hundred and one votes.

For representative, Amasa Stetson, Republican, received one hundred and eighty-one votes; Eben E. Brown received one hundred and two votes.

Garland in 1868

The annual meeting of 1868 for town business was held in March. Artemas Merriam was moderator. The officers for the year were George S. Clark, clerk; A. M. Haskell, Jacob W. Haskell and George W. Otis, selectmen, assessors and overseers of the poor; David Evans, superintending school committee; Franklin Taylor,

treasurer, compensation five mills per dollar; Lorenzo Oak, collector of taxes, compensation one per cent.

The appropriations for 1868 were one thousand five hundred dollars for schools, one thousand seven hundred dollars for town charges, seven hundred dollars for the poor, one thousand dollars for debts, two thousand five hundred dollars for roads, to be paid in labor at fifteen cents per hour. Cash appropriations for roads were five hundred dollars to be expended on county road between Garland Village and Holt's Mills, one hundred and fifty dollars to be expended on the road leading from N. J. Johnson's mill to Dover line, two hundred dollars to be expended on road leading from I. B. Royal's to Dexter line, seventy-five dollars to be expended on bridge over the stream near Lewis Crowell's mill, one hundred dollars to grade the Preble hill, fifty dollars to build a road to Gray's mill.

The selectmen were authorized to purchase a hearse.

Autumnal Election of 1868

This election was held on the 14th of September. For governor, Joshua L. Chamberlain, Republican, received two hundred and ten votes; Eben F. Pillsbury, Democrat, received one hundred and thirty-one votes.

For representative to Congress, John A. Peters, Republican, received two hundred and nine votes; G. W. Ladd, Democrat, received one hundred and thirty-two votes.

For representative to the Legislature, Lyndon Oak, Republican, received two hundred and nine votes; Stephen D. Jennings, Democrat, received one hundred and thirty-two votes.

The legal voters of Garland assembled on the 3d of November to ballot for electors of President and Vice President, when the Republican candidates received two hundred and one votes; the Democratic candidates received one hundred and eleven votes.

Garland in 1869

The meeting for town business in 1869 was held on the 8th day of March. Luther Rideout was chosen moderator. The officers for the year were George S. Clark, town clerk; A. M. Haskell, Jacob W. Haskell and George W. Otis, selectmen, assessors and overseers of the poor; Franklin Taylor, treasurer, compensation five mills per dollar; Lorenzo Oak, collector, compensation one and one half cents per dollar.

The appropriations of 1869 were one thousand five hundred dollars for schools, one thousand two hundred dollars for town charges, eight hundred dollars for the poor, one thousand dollars for debts, one hundred and fifty dollars for the road near Johnson's Mills, three thousand dollars for roads, to be paid in labor, for which men are to be allowed fifteen cents per hour.

At a special meeting held September 6, 1869, the town voted to exempt the mill property of H. L. Gordon & Co. from taxation for an indefinite time.

Autumnal Election

This election was held on the 13th day of September, 1869. For governor, Joshua L. Chamberlain, Repub-

lican, received one hundred and fifty votes; Franklin Smith, Democrat, received one hundred and three votes; scattering, ten votes.

For representative to the Legislature, John Whitney, Republican, received one hundred and sixty votes; Francis W. Hill, Democrat, received one hundred and three votes.

Special Meeting

A special meeting was held on November 24th to take another pull on the town farm question, when it was voted to purchase such farm and properly equip it for a comfortable home for an unfortunate class of our citizens. Money not to exceed three thousand five hundred dollars was voted to purchase such farm and properly furnish it. Elijah Crane was appointed agent to make the selection and purchase of a farm with suitable buildings for the purpose intended.

Garland in the Temperance Reform

At the opening of the nineteenth century, the use of intoxicating liquors had become almost universal in the United States. Its citizens were at a remove of only a few years from the Revolutionary War. The terrible hardships of this war had been a fruitful source of intemperance. Its results had humbled the pride of our English cousins, who solaced themselves by characterizing the people of the United States as a "nation of drunk-

ards." The use of spirituous liquors invaded every department of life. They were used at the ordination of ministers, at the dedication of churches, at funerals and weddings. New England rum was the stimulating agency where the combined strength of numbers was required, such as the raising the frames of buildings, and to promote steadiness of nerve to those who scaled dizzy heights.

Such were the sentiments and usages at the date of the settlement of Garland. The early settlers were generally men of good character, having been religiously educated in the homes of their childhood, but abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks had found no place in the creeds of the times. In the toilsome efforts to compel the resistant forces of a new country to give place to the homes of civilization, the stimulus of New England rum was believed to be essential to success. It was used to inspire courage, to promote strength of muscle, and to ward off the cold of winter and the heat of summer. In every day occupations it was used moderately as a rule. Its excessive use was reserved for public occasions, such as military inspections, musters and celebrations of public events. Corn huskings, where neighbors met to assist each other in divesting the ear of its coverings, were esteemed as pleasant social events of the long, autumnal evenings. The failure to provide a generous supply of the favorite New England beverage for such occasions was attributed to stinginess.

On one such occasion, the person who had been favored by the assistance of his neighbors, awoke the next morning to find that a favorite two-year-old heifer was missing. After a long and fruitless search in pasture, field and forest, the missing animal was found tied to a brace on the summit of a hay mow. Then, as now, the appetite for liquor in the case of individuals

was, at times, very strong. At the end of the spring's work, on one occasion, two men living just across the line in Dexter, started to go to Bangor for the purchase of supplies, prominent among which was rum, the supply of this article having been exhausted several days earlier. Their thirst having become imperative, they called at the house of Isaac Copeland, where Mark Jennings now resides, and asked for a drink of rum. Mr. Copeland informed them that he was out of that article, when one of them exclaimed—"For Heaven's sake bring out your rum jug and let us smell it!"

At military inspections and drills which occurred early in the month of May of each year, the pail of rum sweetened with molasses was passed from head to foot of the company standing in line, at the opening and close of the drill. This was a marked feature of the old-time May training. Rum was kept in all grocery stores for the double purpose of stimulating purchases and increasing trade. The increase of intemperance had now become a cause of alarm to thoughtful people.

In the year 1826, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher of Litchfield, Conn., the father of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe, preached a series of startling sermons upon the increase of intemperance in the United States, which were given to the public a little later by the American Tract Society. The pungency and force of these sermons are indicated by the following extract: "Intemperance is the sin of our land, and with our boundless prosperity is coming upon us like a flood, and if anything shall defeat the hopes of the world which hang upon our experiment of civil liberty, it is that river of fire which is rolling through the land, destroying the vital air, and extending around us an atmosphere of death."

Doctor Beecher's utterances on the inroads of intem-

perance produced a profound impression upon the New England mind. The ministry was especially stirred. Temperance societies sprang into existence as if by magic in many a New England town. Bangor's most eminent citizens led in the organization of a county temperance society. The towns in the immediate vicinity of Garland were moved to action by the stirring appeals of Cyril Pearl, then a student of Bangor Theological Seminary.

The first action in Garland, looking to associated effort in the cause of temperance, occurred in 1829. Isaac Wheeler, Esq., one of Garland's leading citizens, was at work in his field with his hired man, Joseph True, both being ardent friends of temperance. The conversation between them turned upon the importance of organized effort in behalf of temperance, when one of them proposed that they should step across the road to the residence of the Rev. Isaac Wilkins, the Congregational minister, and request him to write a paper pledging them to abstain from the use of alcoholic drinks. The pledge was signed by Isaac Wheeler and Joseph True. This led to the organization of Garland's first temperance society. To Isaac Wheeler and Joseph True belongs the honor of being the pioneers in the associated temperance movement in Garland. A society was organized shortly after which bore the names of Isaac Wilkins and wife, Isaac Wheeler and wife, Joseph True, Ansel Field and wife, Deacon Stephen Smith and wife, and George Curtis.

Deacon Smith was chosen president and George Curtis, secretary. The organization was effected at the house now occupied by the Clark family. Its members pledged themselves to abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage and from furnishing them to others. This

movement was at first treated with ridicule by the citizens of the town generally.

When a job requiring the voluntary assistance of numbers to perform, was undertaken, the failure to furnish a bountiful supply of New England rum was considered an unpardonable infraction of a time-honored practice. The raising of houses and barn frames were illustrative cases. In 1829, Elder John Page asked the assistance of neighbors to raise a barn frame. Several persons who appeared in response to the request, finding that the anticipated stimulus was invisible, refused to assist and disappeared, whereupon, Elder Josiah Bartlett offered an earnest prayer for an increase of strength to the men who remained. The frame was raised without accident.

Soon afterward, James J. Chandler raised a barn frame without supplying liquor against the earnest protest of his master workman. In the same year George Curtis raised a barn frame without the aid of liquor. In this case two men demanded payment for assistance rendered. The men who thus early engaged in the crusade against the use of rum were not turned from their purpose by ridicule or threats.

The temperance sentiment had reached a point in 1840 when the presence of rum at a house or barn raising was not expected. Some amusing incidents of the effects of rum at barn raisings are related. At the raising of the barn on the place now occupied by James Rideout several men came from the easterly part of the town who saved considerable travel by crossing a brook on a tree that had been felled across it.

In walking to the site of the prospective barn, they reached the opposite side dry. On their return over the same brook, on the same tree, they were wet when they got to the side nearest their homes.

The Washingtonian Movement

In 1841, the Washingtonian temperance movement inaugurated at Baltimore three years earlier, which had drawn to its ranks many citizens who had not previously attached themselves to the earlier temperance associations, attracted the favorable attention of a number of the citizens of Garland. A Washingtonian society was organized. Captain Bildad A. Haskell was chosen president and Stephen B. Dockham, secretary. For several years its members worked with zeal and success in advancing the cause of temperance.

In the same year the earlier friends of temperance organized anew, adopting the name of "The Garland Union Temperance Society." The new pledge forbade the use of wine, which was a step in advance. The friends of temperance had been aggressive from the beginning. They had shown that the raising of buildings and similar undertakings could be accomplished without the use of intoxicants. They had driven the traffic from the stores. The next point of attack was the hotels.

A respectable citizen of Garland, believed that, as he expressed it, "the more radical opponents of the temperance movement could be induced to cease their strong opposition to it by a judicious sale of intoxicating drinks." His explanation of such sale was to refuse it to the immoderate drinker, and to furnish to the moderate drinker under such limitations as would guard him against its excessive use. This theory failed to satisfy the friends of temperance.

Some of the leading temperance men endeavored, in a friendly way, to induce him to relinquish his purpose, but without avail. A remonstrance against the sale of intoxicating liquors, signed by all the town officers, and

leading citizens of the town, was placed in his hands. A similar remonstrance of a large number of women was placed in the hands of his wife. As a result of these movements the sale of intoxicating liquors was promptly abandoned.

The year 1848 marks the date when the open sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage became a thing of the past in the history of Garland. A healthy public sentiment upon this vital subject has been maintained by temperance organizations, under different names, from 1848 to the present time.

An Event Worthy of Record

In the year 1876, several members of a Reform Club of a neighboring town, visited Garland for the purpose of organizing a Reform Club. Their motives were excellent and their zeal was of the fervid type, but to their surprise they found no material upon which to base such an organization.

Garland's Action on a Proposed Amendment of the State Constitution

In 1884, an amendment of the State Constitution, forever prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for drinking purposes, was submitted to a vote of the people of the State. The voters of Garland gave 176 votes for the amendment and 51 votes against it.

Before Roads Were Made in the Township

Before roads were made a settler would spot a line through the woods to his nearest neighbor. If a rude bridge were to be built across a stream, or a miry place made passable, the combined efforts of the two would accomplish the work. This neighbor in turn would mark the way to the next neighbor in the same manner. Thus lines of travel were opened through the township.

In marking these ways hills and swamps were avoided when practicable. They were often rough and circuitous, and the more they were traveled the worse they became. Excluded from the influence of the sun by the heavy forest growth, they were scarcely dry from spring to autumn. Horses were much used for carrying burdens, and it is said that they learned to find solid footing by traveling in footsteps already made.

Early Lines of Approach to the Township

The earliest line of approach to the township, now Garland, was by the way of Bangor through the present towns of Glenburn, Kenduskeag, Corinth, and a corner of Charleston. After leaving Charleston it extended in a northwesterly direction to a spring of excellent water near the former residence of S. O. Davis, thence to the site of Garland village. It was by this route that those eighteen stalwart men, who made beginnings of homes in 1802, reached the township. It was by this route that the heroic family of Joseph Garland, which afterwards gave name to the town, found their way to their little cabin by the brookside in the northwest part of the township.

The second line of approach, diverging from the above line at Kenduskeag, passed through West Corinth and a corner of Exeter to Garland. The old county road from western Piscataquis to Bangor, afterwards made, was nearly coincident with this second line of approach.

This was the line of travel for Moses Hodsdon and his men from Kenduskeag to Garland when building the sawmill in the latter township in 1802. The third line of approach was from a point on the Kennebec River through the towns of Harmony, Ripley and Dexter to Garland. The Gordon and Chandler families passed along this line to reach Garland in 1805.

Early Roads

Many of the most serious hardships of pioneer life result from the absence of roads. This is especially true of communities surrounded by other communities in like destitute condition. The first settlers of Garland were obliged to travel many a weary mile to find a road over which a vehicle, other than a clumsy oxsled or wagon, could be used.

During the unorganized condition of the township, but little was done in the way of road-making. A few public-spirited residents, conspicuous among whom was Edward Fifield of West Garland, did what they could to induce other residents to contribute voluntary labor to the making of roads, but their success was not encouraging. A large majority of the residents preferred to await the application of a compulsory process.

History of the Principal Existing Roads

The first road established by the town was the road from Dexter through the center of Garland to Charleston. It is six miles in length and was established April 22, 1811. Living upon or near the route of this road in 1811, were Joshua Silver, Jeremiah Flanders, Thomas S. Tyler, Amos Gordon, Simeon Morgan, Joseph Garland, Jacob Garland, John Tyler, Oliver Woodward, Joseph Treadwell, Josiah Bartlett and John M. Chase.

Second Road

The route of the second road established on the same date was one mile north of the center road and parallel to it. Beginning at the west line of the town, it ran easterly between the eighth and ninth ranges of lots, on the summit of the range of hills in the northerly part of the town, to a point near the base of High Cut. There were living on or near this route in 1811 the families of Thomas Gilpatrick, William Dustin, Philip Greeley, Justus Harriman, John Chandler, Samuel Mansfield, Rev. John Sawyer, William Blaisdell and Joseph Saunders.

The route of this road was established in accordance with the policy of the original proprietors, who had checked the township into lots of a mile square by rangeways for roads. Some sections of this route, in the easterly part of the town, were found impracticable for public travel and were never used for this purpose. The families in the easterly part of the town, living on or near the abandoned section of this route, are supplied with roads running north from the east and west center road to the line of the abandoned route.

Road to Dexter

The third road established in 1811, is the road running from the center of Garland village to the west line of the town towards Dexter village. The families living on the line of this road in 1811 were those of William Godwin, James Holbrook, Enoch Clough, Moses Gordon, John S. Haskell and Isaac Copeland. Two short pieces of road were established in the southwest part of the town in 1811. Living upon the lines of these roads were the families of Edward Fifield, John Hayes and Cutteon Flanders.

The fifth road established on the 22d day of April, 1811, is the road with slight variations, beginning where D. F. Patten now lives at the top of the hill about two miles directly north from the center of the present village and extending southerly through the village to a point about one half mile south. Some years later this road was extended to Exeter line. An angle in it, a half mile below the village, gave the road a southeasterly direction. It crossed the south line of the town about one and one half miles west of its southeast corner.

The families living on or near this road in 1811, were those of the Rev. John Sawyer, Abner Bond, John Jackman, Ezekiel Straw, Isaac Wheeler, William Church, John Grant and John Knight. About 1816, the section of this road extending from the center of Garland village to its south line, became a section of the county road from western Piscataquis to Bangor which has been known as the old county road to Bangor.

The sixth road established in 1811 was described as extending from Thomas S. Tyler's to Enoch Jackman's. Enoch Jackman then lived in the house afterward occupied by Henry Calef and Asa Cram, located on the

opposite side of the road from the present residence of Edwin Greeley, and a little to the south of it.

The seventh and last road, established in 1811, extended easterly from a point a little south of the village mills, to the site of the Burnham Cemetery, thence northerly to the point of intersection with the east and west center road. There were but two families living upon this road in 1811, William Sargent upon the site of the present residence of James Rideout, and James McCluer on the site of the present residence of David Allen. A few years later the section of this road running easterly to the cemetery near the schoolhouse in district seven, gave place to the present road.

These roads were established at the first town meeting by the authority of the town, the previous meeting having assembled under the authority of the State of Massachusetts. Their aggregate length was about twenty miles, equal to fully one-fourth of the aggregate mileage of the roads of the town to-day.

The inquiry naturally arises why so many miles of road were required for the number of families living in the town in 1811. This is easily explained. By the policy of the original proprietors every alternate range of lots from east to west was withheld from sale with the expectation that these lots would ultimately bring higher prices. This policy had the effect to scatter the homes of the early settlers widely over the town.

The road that leads from the southwest corner of the mills at West Garland was established in 1816. This road originally terminated at the Murdock place but upon the completion of the Avenue road in 1842 this section was discontinued.

The road running north from the east and west Center road, passing the present residence of George Ricker, was established in 1819. This was the first road lead-

ing north from the east and west center road toward the summit of the hilly range. The road running north from the east and west center road, passing the residence of E. B. Strout, was established in 1821.

The road running north from the east and west center road on the east line of the town was established in 1825 for the convenience of the Robert Seward place, later occupied by the late J. Clark Richardson. The road running north from the east and west center road from a point a few rods east of the schoolhouse in school district No. 4, to the summit of the hilly range, was established in 1826.

Among the early residents on this road, were the families of Eben Battles, Jacob Quimby, Samuel, Isaac, John and Stephen Ladd, David Stewart, John Perry and John Whiting. The road extending from Garland village to the south line of the town toward Exeter Corner was established on the route now traveled, in 1830. The early families living on or near this road were those of Benjamin H. Oak, George Curtis, David Johnson, Samuel W. Knight, Israel Colley, Zebulon Knight and Elijah Norton.

The northwest county road, which was a section of the county road extending from Dover to Dexter, was established about the year 1830, by authority of the county of Penobscot. In 1824 the road extending easterly from Garland village to the site of the Burnham Cemetery was continued to the site of the present residence of Thomas B. Packard, and in 1830 it was continued to the east line of the town. There have been slight changes in the route of this road from time to time, the most important of which was made in 1855 from the foot of the hill, known as the Preble hill, to the Oak store.

Among the earlier residents upon this road were the

families of Enoch Clough, the Rev. S. Rice, Daniel Ladd, Stephen Smith, William Sargent, Joseph Sargent, Joseph Prescott, Jeremiah Avery, Gilbert Wallace, Edward Richardson, Mark Burnham, George R. Coffin, Leonard Skillin, George Field and Henry Hicks.

The south road from Garland village to West Garland was established in 1823. The early families upon this road were those of Elisha Nye, Benjamin Pressey, Andrew Smith, Charles Shepherd, Noah Parkman, Shepherd Parkman, Albert Parkman, Oreson Parkman, William, Gideon, David and John Soule, Jonathan Lyford and the Rev. Asa Burnham.

The Avenue road was established by the county in 1835. The section within the limits of Garland is about four miles in length. It was not passable for heavy teams until 1844.

The road from the site of Evergreen Cemetery to the Crowell mill site was established about the year 1834 and was continued to the old county road a few years later. The early families upon or near this road were those of Josiah, Samuel and James Skillin, James Pillsbury and Solomon Allen. The road running from the schoolhouse at West Garland, to the west line of the town toward Dexter village was established in 1833. The early families upon this road were those of Daniel M. and William S. Haskell.

The road running from the schoolhouse in district No. 10 to the north line of the town toward Dover village, was established in 1837. The early families upon this road were those of James Straw, Samuel Bridge, Stephen A. Berry, Simon French, James Hall, William Hunt and Richard Bickell. The road extending southerly from the northwest corner of the farm owned by Thomas B. Packard to the south line of the town was established in 1837.

The road running west on the north line of the town from the Dover to the Sangerville road was established in 1844. The early families upon this road were those of Mr. Merrill and Hermon Beal on the Dover side and George W. Ricker and George W. Ireland on the Garland side. The county road leading from the southeast corner of the town to Garland village was established in two sections at different dates. The first section, terminating at Holt's Mills, was established in 1858. Four years later the route was continued to Garland village.

The notch county road derives its name from the notch or cut through the hilly range traversing the northerly section of the town from east to west. This road was established in 1846 by the joint action of the county commissioners of Penobscot and Piscataquis Counties. Its construction had just been completed at large expense when the advent of the Bangor & Piscataquis Railroad rendered it practically useless.

The Present Trend of Merchandise

Since the advent of railroads to this section the trend of merchandise has been to and from the various railroad stations instead of Bangor as a common center. Hence the town roads leading to and from railroad stations have become of more importance to the public than the earlier county roads, the latter being but little used except for local travel.

There have been but few calls for new roads since the completion of the notch road. The total length of roads in town is fully sixty miles. The history of the roads in Garland, which has been briefly given, includes

the date of their establishment, their extent, the hardships of the earlier settlers in opening channels of communication with each other and the inhabitants of other towns, the dates of the settlement of the different sections of the town, the names of the families who settled upon these roads, and the date when the transportation of heavy merchandise was transferred from the county roads to town roads leading to railroad stations.

A Sketch of the History of the Congregational Church of Garland

The early records of this church were accidentally burned. Its early history is therefore mainly traditional. The incidents herein given were obtained many years ago from the lips of some of its original members and their accuracy is confirmed by testimony from independent sources. Religious meetings were not of frequent or regular occurrence during the first years of the settlement. Many of the early settlers of the township, then known as Lincolntown, having been religiously educated in the distant homes of their childhood keenly felt their destitution of religious privileges. The Christian Sabbath, which they had formerly observed as a day of rest and devoted to religious and spiritual improvement, now gave no sign of its presence save by a partial cessation of the ordinary employments of the week and the interchange of visits among the scattered families.

Such was the condition of affairs when in the winter of 1806 the Rev. Samuel Sewall, one of the ubiquitous family of ministers of that name, first visited the town-

ship and preached, as good Deacon Haskell afterwards expressed it, "to the starving souls of the wilderness." Mr. Sewall was the first minister to visit the township. He preached at the residence of Joseph Garland. This was the first sermon in the township and the people from the scattering families heard him gladly. In their eagerness to hear the words of the living preacher, denominational preferences were forgotten.

Mr. Sewall subsequently made several visits to the township. In sentiment he was a Congregationalist. Afterwards Mr. Lord of Harmony, a Methodist, preached several times in different parts of the township, once at Deacon Haskell's residence. A Mr. Cayford preached occasionally in Mr. Garland's barn in the warm season of the year. The Rev. Mr. Kilby, a Methodist, and a brother of Mrs. Joseph Garland, preached occasionally in the township.

No other ministers are known to have been in the township until the advent of the Rev. John Sawyer in the year 1809. Mr. Sawyer bore with him a commission from the Maine Missionary Society, then recently organized, and entered upon his work in the wilderness with characteristic zeal. Through his efforts a church was organized in the month of March, 1810, at the residence of Joseph Garland, the first settler. The ministers officiating at the organization were Reverends John Sawyer, Hezekiah May of Brownville township, Jonathan Fisher of Bluehill, and perhaps Mighill Blood of Bucksport.

At the date of this organization there were only two Congregational churches within the present limits of Penobscot County. One at Brewer, organized September 7, 1800, and one at Dixmont, organized November 16, 1807, which is now extinct. The church at Garland was called the Congregational church of Lincolntown

and vicinity until the incorporation of the town in 1811 and its organization has been perpetuated to the present time. It included in its membership residents of other towns. The persons uniting with the church at the time of its organization were John S. Haskell, Joshua Silver and wife, Jacob Silver, Theophilus Morgan, Mrs. Nancy Gordon, Mrs. Justus Harriman, Mrs. Garland, Mrs. Bond and Mrs. Morgan.

A meeting was held in July, 1810, to complete the organization, when John Pratt, Mrs. Ezekiel Straw, Mrs. Weatherbee of Elkinstown, now Dexter, and Mrs. Haskell, probably Deacon John S. Haskell's wife, were admitted to membership. At this meeting, nineteen persons, adults and children, received the ordinance of baptism. The ministers in attendance were Reverends John Sawyer and Hezekiah Bailey of New Castle.

A few years later members were received into this church from Piscataquis County. Among these were Deacon Carpenter and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury, Mrs. Chamberlain and Mrs. Sherburne from Foxcroft; Mrs. Bolton, Mrs. Buck and others from Dover, and Mr. Loring and wife from Guilford. This relatively large addition was the occasion of great interest and encouragement to the little church in the wilderness and the sympathy between those who came and those who received was warm and active. The late Rev. Amasa Loring, the historian of Piscataquis County, said in a letter to the writer, "This was the heroic age of Christian life in this new region. If a notice was sent forward that a lecture would be preached at a certain time and place, the news was spread from house to house, and when the preacher arrived, all who could were sure to be present. When a communion season occurred, distant members, both men and women, would ride on horseback twelve or fifteen

miles over rough and miry paths, guided on their dubious way by spotted trees to attend church conference on Saturday afternoon, tarry with Christian friends over night, participate in the solemnities of the Sabbath and retrace their steps homeward on Monday morning through those gloomy forestways, cheered and strengthened by the spiritual repast they had just enjoyed. In winter, whole families were sometimes carried those long distances on sleds drawn by oxen that they might enjoy Christian communion and fellowship, and that parents might secure the rite of baptism for their children.'' In after days, one good old church member of Foxcroft, when recounting the incidents of his journeys to Garland to attend meetings would, in his enthusiasm, get a little mixed. On one such occasion he averred that he would hitch his oxen to the sled and drive to Garland with his children and wife, good woman, she's gone to heaven now by a spotted line. The church at Garland was blessed with a healthy growth for several years under the ministrations of Father Sawyer.

He may have received the assistance of other ministers but to what extent or by whom, tradition does not inform us. In 1822, the church suffered severe loss by the withdrawal of the members, eighteen in number, living in the Piscataquis valley, to organize a church afterwards known as the church of Foxcroft and vicinity. The first pastor of the new church at Foxcroft was the Rev. Thomas Williams. This withdrawal left but a single male member in the church at Garland, Deacon John S. Haskell. According to the Congregational policy of the times it required at least two male members to make valid the dismissal of members to other church organizations. Happily Ansel Field and wife became residents of Garland about that time and soon united with the church. The difficulty in the way of giving

the Piscataquis members a formal dismission was thus overcome.

At the time of the dismissal of these members Deacon Pratt of Foxcroft was clerk of the Garland church and had its records at his house which was burned shortly after and the records were thus lost. This explains the absence of the church's records for the first twelve years of its existence. In the period from 1810 to 1822 some of the original resident members of the church renounced Congregationalism and embraced the Universalist faith. This was another source of depletion, and was undoubtedly due to the severity of Father Sawyer's religious creed. But in spite of these discouragements the little church lost neither faith nor hope. It was strengthened from time to time by in-coming residents who entered its ranks.

At a meeting of the legal voters of the town of Garland, held August 6, 1825, it was voted to give the Rev. Isaac E. Wilkins a call to become its minister upon certain specified conditions having reference to his support. Isaac Wheeler, Esq., Deacon John S. Haskell, Walter Holbrook, Ansel Field and Justus Harriman, were appointed a committee to wait on Mr. Wilkins and acquaint him with the action of the town, and ascertain whether the conditions were satisfactory.

At an adjourned meeting, held August 11, the committee reported that Mr. Wilkins had indicated his acceptance of the necessary conditions, whereupon the town voted to give him a call to become its minister. Isaac Wheeler, Esq., Justus Harriman and Daniel Ladd were appointed to inform Mr. Wilkins of this action of the town. The town also voted to pay Mr. Wilkins one hundred and eighty dollars for one year, one third in money, and the other two thirds in grain, labor, or what should be necessary for his support and comfort as a

minister of the Gospel. By virtue of this action Mr. Wilkins became Garland's first settled minister.

He had been educated at the Bangor Theological Seminary, and was Congregationalist in creed. He, with candidates of other denominations, had occasionally preached in town. Up to this time the Congregational church had been the only organized church in town. It was fitting that the preference of this church should be consulted in the selection of a minister.

Mr. Wilkins was installed on October 12, 1825, under the auspices of the Congregational church. It was an occasion of great interest. A platform had been built where the Congregational meetinghouse now stands and was sheltered by a bower of evergreen boughs. In front of it was a large and interested audience. Rev. Professor Smith of the Bangor Seminary, the Rev. S. L. Pomroy of Bangor, Rev. Thomas Williams of Foxcroft, and Rev. N. W. Sheldon with numerous lay delegates composed the council. Professor Smith preached the sermon which was afterwards published.

It will be seen by the foregoing statements that Garland's first settled minister was settled by the town. For an explanation of this we must go back to a former century. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts was the owner of the Province of Maine until the Act of Separation in 1820.

The public men of that State took great interest in their Eastern Province and were always ready to aid in measures to promote the welfare of the towns which were springing into existence over its surface. In the year 1796 that State gave the township we now call Garland to Williams College, located in the town of Williamston, Mass. It was then a wilderness without a human habitation or even a name. It was designated as township number three, in the fifth range of townships north of

the Waldo Patent. Among the conditions of this gift to the college was the reservation of three lots of land of three hundred and twenty acres each for certain public purposes. One of these lots was reserved for the benefit of the first settled minister, to which Mr. Wilkins was clearly entitled. In his engagement however he covenanted to deed to the town three eighths of this lot. The reason for this is not shown by the records and must therefore be a matter of inference. He would need means for the support of his family before he could realize anything from the sale of his land. The presumption is that he relinquished to the town three eighths of the land that belonged to him as the first settled minister, in consideration of the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars promised him by the town for one year's service. It is also probable that this sum was raised by voluntary subscription. There are no records to show that the town, as a municipality, contributed to his support after the first year.

Having been installed, Mr. Wilkins entered upon his work with zeal and hope. He resided in the house as it then was, now occupied by the Clark family in the upper part of the village. The place of his regular ministration upon the Sabbath was at the old Center schoolhouse which was located at the geographical center of the town, and which at that time, afforded the largest audience room in town. Mr. Wilkins was a man of pleasing address, dignified bearing, good abilities and a ready off hand speaker. His relations with his people were of a pleasant character.

The expenses of a growing family, transcending the ability of his parishioners to pay, his pastorate terminated September 2, 1830. At this time there were three evangelical churches in the town, the Baptist, Free Will Baptist, afterwards known as the Free Baptist, and

the Congregational church. There was also a Methodist organization in the town. The first three denominations mentioned, united for the purpose of sustaining meetings, each in turn supplying someone to preach to the people when practicable, or to conduct religious services when no minister appeared.

The Maine Missionary Society furnished preaching for a few Sabbaths each year. Among those sent by this society were the Reverends Calvin White, Lewis Pennell, John A. Vinton, Aurelius Swift and James Caruthers, a native of Scotland. The aid furnished by the Missionary Society was supplemented by the voluntary subscription of the people. Mr. Caruthers attracted the attention of his hearers by his great size, fervid zeal and Scotch dialect.

While as a general rule the current of brotherly sympathy ran smoothly along through this trio of religious societies, there was occasionally a ripple of disturbance. At the close of a preaching service Mr. Caruthers announced that he would preach to this people in one week when a Baptist brother sprang to his feet and gave notice that a minister of HIS denomination was expected to occupy the desk at the same time. Mr. Caruthers then announced that he would preach from this desk in two weeks. A Free Baptist brother arose to say that a minister of HIS denomination had an appointment to preach here in two weeks. Instantaneously the towering form of Mr. Caruthers presented itself to the audience, and in his Scotch dialect, intensified by excitement, he announced that "IN THREE WEEKS FROM THIS DAY, I WILL PREACH TO THIS PEOPLE IF I CAN FIND THE BRANCH OF A TREE TO SHELTER ME 'EAD."

At the termination of the arrangement whereby the three societies had held religious meetings together the Congregational society worshipped by itself for a time.

At the meetings of the society on the Sabbath Deacon Stephen Smith, a good reader, procured the printed sermons of eminent ministers and read them to the people. Meetings thus conducted were interesting and profitable.

"Protracted meetings," extending through four or five days, were of yearly occurrence, and were participated in by the religious people of the town. One of these meetings was favored by the presence of the Rev. Jotham Sewall. Mr. Sewall was a man of large size and impressive personality and was known throughout the State for his earnest and effective appeals to religious life. The writer, then a boy of sixteen, was a listener to one of his sermons. At the end of one of his most impassioned appeals an incident invested with a dramatic element occurred. He had listened, he said, to a sermon by Whitefield who, after an earnest appeal to the unconverted, suddenly paused and bringing one foot forcibly to the floor, exclaimed, "Stop; Gabriel, stop; do not return to the heavenly portals until you can carry the news that, at least one soul has been converted."

In 1835, inspired by the faith, zeal, and indomitable courage of the veteran missionary of Eastern Maine, the Rev. John Sawyer, the church and society entered upon measures for building a meetinghouse. A company was organized to be known as the Congregational Meeting House Company of Garland. A constitution and by-laws were adopted to go into effect when the company should be legally incorporated. It was provided that the stock should be divided into twenty-four shares of fifty dollars each, and that when eighteen or more shares should have been taken, the location of the building should be fixed, its size and style determined, and a building committee appointed. One of the by-laws forbade the use of ardent spirits in raising the house, or

in any part of the work connected with its construction. There was considerable preliminary discussion as to the size and style of the building. The members of the church and society were struggling to meet the ordinary demands upon their resources. All felt the necessity of economy of expenditure in its construction. Some favored a very small and plain building, bare of belfry or steeple. Others contended that its size must be determined by prospective as well as present necessities, and that a bell would be among the wants of the future, which would require a belfry.

Louis Goulding, a member of the church, who was always ready with a facetious remark upon subjects comical or serious, said that "The purpose was to build a house for God. Without belfry or steeple it would be God's barn and not God's house." The size and style, and all necessary preliminary matters, were at length determined, and plans were prepared. Benjamin H. Oak was appointed treasurer, who with the Rev. John Sawyer and William Godwin were constituted a building committee. The eighteen shares, the condition precedent to building, had been taken and the work was entered upon at once.

Austin Newell of Monson, an experienced builder, was employed to take charge of the construction of the building. The original subscribers to the stock were Deacon Smith, Deacon John S. Haskell, and the Rev. John Sawyer, who subscribed for two shares each, and George Curtis, Josiah Merriam, Joseph True, Jr., James Greeley, Abraham True, Lewis Goulding, Benjamin H. Oak, Isaac Wheeler, William Godwin, Jacob Greeley, Raymond Copeland, J. Holyoke, and H. N. Pake, who subscribed for one share each.

The two last named subscribers were citizens of Brewer. The foundation of the meetinghouse was built

and the frame raised and covered in 1835. Here the work rested until the following spring. The raising of the building called together a large number of willing helpers as well as spectators. A bountiful dinner and an abundant supply of hot coffee took the place of the stimulants which, in earlier days, were deemed necessary to the successful raising of large buildings.

In the spring of 1836 work was renewed on the church by Mr. Newell, who had entered upon a contract to complete the building. Early in 1837 the new church was finished and dedicated. Occupying a commanding site in the center of the village, its modest belfry has through all the years indicated the high purpose of its construction, and announced to the passing stranger that there are people in this community who know the Christian's Sabbath and worship the Christian's God.

When the church was completed considerable money was realized from the sale of pews to individuals. Still the Meeting House Company found itself in debt and several years passed before the debt was fully paid. Father Sawyer appealed to acquaintances in Bangor and Brewer for aid to pay the debt who responded in five and ten dollar subscriptions.

Edward Hill of New York, a brother of Mrs. Josiah Merriam, contributed liberally to this fund. The late Colonel John S. Kimball of Bangor is authority for the statement that Father Sawyer's zeal in aid of building the church, led him to mortgage his farm to raise money to pay his subscription to the building fund and that a short time previous to his death a pension from the Government for services in the war of the Revolution enabled his friends to pay the balance due on the mortgage and redeem the farm.

Pastorate of the Rev. S. S. Drake

In 1837, the Rev. S. S. Drake became the acting pastor of the parish. He had previously labored here under the auspices of the Maine Missionary Society. He was installed as pastor February 24, 1841, and filled the pastorate until March, 1847, when his relations to the parish were severed. Mr. Drake was a pleasing and popular preacher, and his relations to the church had, in the main, been pleasant and satisfactory, but unfortunately cases of discipline were followed by dissensions that could not be healed so long as he remained its pastor.

The Congregational meetinghouse was ready for occupancy about the time that Mr. Drake commenced his term of service, and he preached from its pulpit for a period of about ten years. Mr. Drake was followed by Mr. P. B. Thayer, then a recent graduate of Bangor Theological Seminary. Before the completion of his course at the seminary he was introduced to members of the Congregational church by a personal friend whom he was visiting, and by invitation, he occasionally preached from the Congregational pulpit. These pulpit efforts were followed by a unanimous call to the pastorate of the church. Accepting the call, his ordination and installation took place on December 21, 1848.

The members of the council on this interesting occasion were the Revs. Wooster Parker of the Foxcroft and Dover church, E. G. Carpenter of the Dexter church, W. S. Sewall of the Brownville church and Horatio Illsley of the Monson church. Revs. Henry White and Enselius Hale were present. The pastorate, so auspiciously opened in 1848, extended to May, 1896, a period of almost forty-eight years without a break; the longest pastorate then existing in New England in the Congre-

gational line save one in Massachusetts, and it is not too much to say, a pastorate whose harmony was very seldom disturbed by discordant sounds.

The persons who have officiated as deacons of this church are John S. Haskell, Joel Pratt, Stephen Smith, George Curtis, Samuel Coan, John Rideout, Luther Rideout, Boardman Wood and Martin Rideout, none of whom are now living. The present deacon is Stephen R. Came. The clerks have been Joel Pratt, Stephen Smith, Rev. P. B. Thayer and Miss Sarah A. Curtis. Miss Curtis served long and efficiently and is still clerk at this time, (1911). The Rev. T. W. Harwood followed Mr. Thayer as pastor.

Mr. Harwood was a graduate of the Bangor Theological Seminary, and his religious views were in harmony with the teachings of that institution. He was a man of fine abilities. His sermons were logical, instructive and uplifting and he never failed to hold the attention of his audience while speaking. From his large fund of information he drew material for frequent interesting and instructive lectures upon moral, religious and secular subjects.

Historical Sketch of the Free Baptist Church

At the opening of the present century the Free Baptist denomination was in its infancy. The simplicity of its creed and the earnestness of the appeals of its ministers attracted to its membership many of the earlier inhabitants of Garland. In 1809, the Rev. Asa Burnham from Nottingham, N. H., a minister of the Free Baptist denomination and an excellent man, moved into the township, and commenced making a home for his family upon land formerly owned by Robert Seward.

Josiah Bartlett, afterwards known as Elder Josiah Bartlett, was the first citizen of the new township to express a preference for the Free Baptist creed in a public manner, and this he did by receiving the ordinance of baptism at the home of Elder Burnham on the last day of December, 1809. A little later his wife, Mrs. Sally Bartlett, was baptized by the Rev. Samuel Hutchins of New Portland, Maine.

The Free Baptists of that time had no organized system of missions. This, and other towns, were visited from time to time by ministers drawn thither, in the parlance of the times, by the leadings of Providence. Among them were Elders Joseph Farewell, Samuel Hutchins and Lincoln Lewis. From 1820 to 1825 prayer and conference meetings were held at the Center and other schoolhouses, which were freely participated in by members of other denominations. The spirit of union which prevailed at that early day has happily been perpetuated to the present time.

In 1825, it had become the settled conviction of several persons that a church of the Free Will Baptist denomination should become a verity.

Acting upon this conviction a council consisting of Elder John Page and Deacons Ebenezer Towle and Joseph Walker of Exeter assembled on the 9th day of April, 1825, when a church was organized, and given the name of the Free Will Baptist church of Garland. The persons uniting with this church at this time were Josiah Bartlett, Joseph Strout, Joseph Johnson, Sally Bartlett, Grace Ladd, Lucy Silver, Sally Strout and Harriet Chandler. A large and flourishing church has grown from this beginning.

Joseph Strout was its first clerk and to Josiah Bartlett was committed its pastoral care. It promptly sought connection with the Exeter Quarterly meeting, whose

organization was probably only a year earlier. Such connection was effected in June of the following year. For some years thereafter it enjoyed the ministration of Elder John Page, who became a resident of Garland and a member of the church in 1826. The Rev. Leonard Hathaway made his first visit to Garland and preached one or more Sabbaths to the Free Will Baptist people in the year 1828. His fervid and earnest appeals made an impression upon those who heard him that was never forgotten. In the first five years of this church about forty persons were admitted to membership by baptism and twenty by letter. In the following five years there was a decrease in numbers.

In 1830, Samuel V. Nason a member of the church, was licensed to preach and was ordained to the work of the ministry in the following June. A Sabbath-school was organized in 1830 and John P. Smith was chosen superintendent. In 1834, the church was afflicted by the death of their esteemed minister, Elder John Page.

Elder Page was born in Wentworth, N. H., February 11, 1787. He was for a time a resident of Alton, N. H. In 1824 he moved to Corinna. After a year's residence at Corinna he moved to Exeter and thence to Garland in 1826.

From 1830 to 1835 there were no additions to this church. At the end of its first ten years the church numbered thirty-one members. Its record indicates that from the year 1834 it had no regular preaching until the coming of Elder Moses Ames in 1839. In the intervening time there had been occasional preaching by ministers who were laboring in the vicinity. In 1840, ten persons were added to the church. Measures were entered upon for building a meetinghouse in 1840, which materialized in 1841.

It was located about a mile east of the geographical

center of the town and was dedicated in January, 1842. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. Abel Turner. The first church conference in the new house, held in February, 1842, was an occasion of great interest. Two persons presented themselves for baptism at this conference and candidates for this ordinance presented themselves at each conference thereafter until July, when Moses Twombly and John Batchelder were chosen deacons.

This period of prosperity so auspiciously begun was followed by a season of severe trial. Many members abandoned the church to enter the ranks of that wild religious craze known as Millerism. Some of the more intelligent of those who had been carried off their feet by this turbid current returned to the church and its ordinances. From the date of the death of Elder John Page the church was destitute of a pastor until the coming of Elder Moses Ames in 1839. During this period of destitution the church was favored by occasional preaching by different ministers, among whom was Elder Harvey of Atkinson, who preached in 1836, and baptized several persons. The Rev. Mr. Nason and other ministers supplied the pulpit occasionally. In 1842, John I. D. Sanford was elected clerk of the church, a position which he held for many years. Mr. Sanford had previously been officially connected with the Free Will Baptist church in Bangor.

Elder Josiah Bartlett, who had exercised the general pastoral care over the church from the date of its organization, relinquished such care to Elder T. W. Dore in 1842. During the second decade in the history of the church there were fifty-nine additions by baptism and twenty-nine by letter. In 1845, Elder T. W. Dore became pastor of the church. Josiah Bartlett was its

presiding elder, Moses Twombly and John Batchelder, its deacons, and John I. D. Sanford, its clerk.

The church had hardly recovered from the numerous defections through the influence of Millerism before it was confronted by the deaths of several of its oldest and most esteemed members. On the 25th of August, 1846, Deacon Moses Twombly dropped from the ranks. He had been one of the pillars of the church and his loss was deeply deplored. In less than twenty days thereafter Elder Bartlett, who had been the prime mover in bringing his loved church into existence, closed his eyes upon all earthly affairs. His death occurred September 12, 1846.

Elder Moses Ames was called to the pastorate of the church April 14, 1846. On October 6 of the same year Robert Seward and Zebulon Knight were chosen deacons. In March the church voted to support its minister by the taxation of its members, and that his compensation should be two dollars per Sabbath, which was considered a liberal compensation. A subsequent vote allowed him eighty cents per day for pastoral visits but this vote was afterwards recalled by request of Elder Ames. The ministers of the denomination were expected to provide themselves with farms from which the support of their families was largely derived.

In 1849, twenty-seven persons became members of the church by profession and several others by letter. In June of 1849 the Rev. Joseph Cook became a resident of the town and a member of the Free Will Baptist church. He soon came to be esteemed as a warm-hearted and intelligent member of the Free Baptist church and a well balanced citizen of the town. He was an earnest friend of the slave and of the temperance reform. In August, 1849, eight citizens of Bangor became members of the Garland Free Baptist church

and a branch thereof. Seven years later they withdrew to unite with the church of their own locality. Elder Moses Ames retired from the pastorate of the church in 1850 and was followed by Elder T. W. Dore.

Elder Ames was a man of sanguine temperament, liberal views, and was tolerant towards other denominations. He was in active and earnest sympathy with the anti-slavery and temperance movements. In 1851, Elder Cook was employed to preach one fourth of the time. In 1852, Elder Leonard Hathaway united with the church and became its pastor. He brought to its service a vigorous constitution and a religious fervor and enthusiasm which insured a large measure of success. There is a tradition that at a meeting held ten months subsequent to the beginning of his pastorate, he vehemently exclaimed, "Souls must be born or I cannot live."

Inspired by this feeling he labored with a zeal and earnestness that was followed by a religious awakening that resulted in the addition of twenty-five members to the church by baptism and others were received by letter. In March, 1854, John Batchelder was licensed to preach by the Exeter Quarterly meeting. In 1855, the church voted to employ Elder Hathaway every Sabbath. The membership at the end of the third decade was ninety-seven, a net gain of thirty-one in ten years.

In 1859, Elder Hathaway's salary was raised to three hundred dollars. In March, 1862, he was allowed a vacation of two months on account of impaired health. In 1863, he closed his labors with the church, having had the pastorate care of it for a period of eleven years, a period of religious prosperity during which there had been nearly one hundred accessions. His intimate relations with his people were not easily terminated. They

were earnestly desirous of retaining him but he believed that duty called him to another field, and where duty called he was accustomed to go, and going he bore with him the warm sympathies and best wishes of his sorrowful people.

Elder Hathaway was succeeded by the Rev. Appleton W. Reed, who had been a minister of the Christian denomination. After passing a satisfactory examination he was received into the Free Baptist church of Garland on the 2d of May, 1863, and entered at once upon his pastoral duties. In 1864, his salary was fixed at two hundred and fifty dollars, with the understanding that this sum would be generously supplemented yearly by donations.

The church, which had numbered ninety-seven in 1855, had reached the number of one hundred and fifteen in 1865. The death of Deacon Zebulon Knight occurred in August, 1865, at the end of nineteen years of service in this capacity. His successor was George W. Otis. In the year 1866, both minister and people had come to believe that the village of Garland should be made the central point of influence and effort. Elder Reed, between whom and Rev. P. B. Thayer, of the Congregational church, the most friendly relations existed, is authority for the statement that the idea of making the village the headquarters of his church and people was first suggested by his friend, the Rev. P. B. Thayer. Then, as now, the Free Baptist people were the most numerous in the easterly part of the town, a fact that explained why their first meetinghouse had been built two and one half miles from the village. But now the attendance had become largely increased and demanded larger accommodations. The decision was reached to build a meetinghouse of larger size at the village, to take the place of the original house. Elder

Reed was appointed to solicit subscriptions to the building fund. Greenbacks were then plenty. Entering upon his work with confidence and zeal, he had at the end of three and one half days the happiness of presenting to his people subscriptions amounting to more than five thousand dollars.

The subscriptions were paid with creditable promptness. The work of construction was promptly begun and carried to an early completion. Only a small debt remained to disturb the equanimity of the contributors to the building fund. The new house was complete in size, attractive in appearance and an ornament to the village. It was dedicated on December 15, 1866. Rev. A. W. Reed preached the dedicatory sermon. Revs. A. L. Gerrish, P. B. Thayer, G. S. Bryant and A. P. Tracy assisted in the services. It may be said in this connection that years later Mr. B. P. Hubbard of Stetson, formerly a member of the Free Baptist church of Garland, generously furnished a bell for this church.

In 1867, the salary of Elder Reed was raised to four hundred dollars, to be increased by the donations of a generously disposed community. In 1867, Josiah Davis was chosen deacon of the church. In 1871, Elder Reed resigned his pastorate to accept a position at the State College in Orono. During his stay in Garland his relations to his own people and to the community generally were of the most pleasant character and his resignation was the occasion for general regret.

The Rev. Leonard Hathaway was again called to the pastoral charge of the church but his relations thereto were continued only a single year, which together with his former pastorate, made twelve years of pastoral care over the Free Baptist church of Garland. His people would gladly have retained him but advancing years and increasing infirmities led him to decline further service.

Elder Hathaway was followed by W. C. Hulse, who was ordained to the ministry, and elected pastor of the church on March 13, 1872. Elder Hulse was an earnest laborer in the work of the church and Sabbath-school. Soon after his entrance upon his labors here one hundred dollars was raised to enlarge the Sabbath-school library. During a pastorate of about twelve months eight persons were added to the church. In March, 1873, he resigned his pastorate and was followed by the Rev. Leonard Hutchins of New Portland, Maine, who entered upon his labors here in August, 1873, and was elected pastor in September, 1873. Upon the opening of his pastorate he found that there was an unpaid balance of about four hundred dollars due upon the cost of building the new church. This was soon liquidated. Elder Hutchins' labors extended into outlying districts with gratifying results.

The year 1875 marked the semi-centennial existence of the Free Baptist church. This anniversary was made an occasion of great interest. The address by the Rev. Leonard Hutchins was replete with interesting facts and incidents connected with the history of the church. The interest of the occasion was greatly increased by the presence of the Rev. Leonard Hathaway, who had been its pastor for twelve years, and familiar with its history for a much longer period, and whose narrations, drawn from the storehouse of a remarkable memory, were listened to with absorbing interest.

At the date of this anniversary the church numbered one hundred and two members. The Sabbath-school numbered one hundred and twenty scholars. The church had during its history of fifty years seven pastors. The whole number received into the church in the first fifty years of its history was three hundred and

fifty-nine. The number dismissed by letter was ninety-five. The number dropped from its rolls as the result of discipline is not known to the writer. Through its whole past history it has been abreast with the best sentiment relating to current moral reforms.

Garland in the War of the Rebellion

Early in the season of 1861 ominous war clouds began to darken the southern sky. The more hopeful flattered themselves with the belief that all danger of war with the South would soon disappear, until the thunders of the bombardment of Fort Sumpter awakened them to the fact that it was already on, and the call for seventy-five thousand men indicated that they would have a part in it.

Early Demonstrations

The patriotic impulses of the people soon materialized. Under the lead of Isaac W. Haskell a flag staff reaching one hundred and ten feet towards the blue of heaven was put in position. The women of the town, not a whit behind their masculine friends in patriotic manifestations, soon had a flag of appropriate dimensions waving from its top. A mass meeting was soon assembled when the large crowd listened to stirring speeches from Noah, David and Lewis Barker of Exeter, a Mr. Lowell of Foxcroft, and the Revs. P. B. Thayer and Leonard Hathaway of Garland. The speech of

Lewis Barker, which was alleged to have been his first before a popular audience, was a speech of remarkable power.

Calls for Men in 1861

The war soon began to present more serious aspects to the citizens of Garland. The calls for men to enter the ranks of the army were frequent. Forty-five men were mustered into the United States service in 1861. The male population in 1861 was seven hundred and eighty-five. Every seventeenth man entered the service in that eventful year.

Action of the Town Relating to Families of the Men Who Had Enlisted in the Ranks of the Army in 1861

At a town meeting held November 16, 1861, the following vote was passed: "That Daniel M. Haskell, Daniel Silver and James J. Chandler be appointed a committee to whom the families of persons who have volunteered their services, or may hereafter volunteer their service in defense of their country, and who at the time of their enlistment are inhabitants of this town, may apply for aid, and upon such application it shall be the duty of said committee to visit the families so applying to ascertain if the aid asked for, or any aid is necessary, and when it is found necessary to aid such families; it shall be the duty of said committee to

report the amount and kind of aid necessary to the selectmen, whose duty it shall be promptly to provide such aid, and in granting such aid to such families no disabilities of any kind whatever shall be created by reason of aid so furnished and received." No provision for the reimbursement from the State treasury of money expended was made until March, 1862.

On the 28th of July, 1862, the town voted to raise eight hundred dollars, and to pay each of the fifteen soldiers, or the town's quota, fifty-three dollars on being mustered into United States service, and authorized the treasurer to hire the sum above named. On the 8th of September, 1862, the town voted to pay a bounty of twenty dollars to each of our quota, sixteen in number, also voted to present to each of them, or their friends, eighty dollars after being mustered into the services of the United States. The town treasurer was authorized to hire sixteen hundred dollars. On the 9th of March, 1863, the town voted to raise five hundred dollars for the families of volunteers and the selectmen were appointed a committee to execute the purpose of the vote.

On the 26th day of August, 1863, the town voted to pay one hundred dollars to every drafted man who entered the service of his country himself, or furnished a substitute, payable when he or his substitute was mustered into service. On November 23, 1863, the town voted that the sum of two hundred dollars be paid to each person who should enlist and be duly mustered into the service of the United States.

On the 14th of March, 1864, the town appropriated five hundred dollars to pay State aid to the families of volunteers. On August 10th, 1864, the town voted to appropriate twenty-five dollars per man of this town's quota, to be used in recruiting men for the quota of

Garland. On August 29th, 1864, the town voted to appropriate one hundred dollars per man, to encourage enlistment to fill its quota under the call of the President for five hundred thousand men. It was voted to authorize the treasurer to raise a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, to pay bounties to volunteers.

Upon September 12th, 1864, the town voted upon a proposed amendment of the State constitution, allowing the citizens of Maine, absent therefrom in the military service of the United States, to vote wherever they might be on a specified day, for governor, senators and county officers. Upon this amendment the vote of Garland was two hundred and fourteen in favor, none against.

On October 15th, 1864, the town voted a sum not to exceed three thousand, one hundred dollars, to pay bounties to volunteers. On the 31st day of December, 1864, the town voted to pay a bounty of one hundred dollars to volunteers under the call of the President, also to pay two hundred and fifty dollars additional to each, provided the coast guards were sent to the front. The treasurer was authorized to hire four thousand dollars. On February 10th, 1865, the town voted to pay four hundred and fifty dollars to volunteers, drafted men and all enlisted men who furnished substitutes.

The town of Garland furnished one hundred and forty-seven men to enter the ranks of those who fought for the preservation of the government which the patriots of the Revolution had risked their lives and all their earthly possessions to establish. Of those one hundred and forty-seven men, one hundred and twenty-eight were residents of Garland, and nineteen were substitutes of residents of Garland from other places.

Names of Residents of Garland Who Volunteered to Fight Under the Old Flag

Adams, Isaiah
Allen, William W.
Allen, Ebenezer S.
Atkins, Geo. E.
Bragdon, Eugene
Berry, Stephen G.
Berry, Stephen A.
Brown, Henry J.
Bell, John H.
Bosworth, Daniel A.
Berry, Arthur A.
Berry, Thomas L.
Burnham, B. W.
Batchelder, Alonzo F.
Brown, William
Bell, Hiram F.
Bartlett, John W.
Batchelder, Edgar S.
Batchelder, Alonzo
Currier, Judson W.
Clark, Joseph A.
Clark, James H.
Came, Stephen R.
Cole, Jedediah
Carr, William H.
Chamberlain, Henry A.
Coan, Elisha S.
Coan, Frederick C.
Campbell, John
Champion, Sumner P.
Champion, Richard K.
Dearborn, Francis M.
Fall, Isaac R.
Gerry, John M.
Grover, Luke M.
Goodwin, Samuel W.
Gee, James M.
Grover, Cyrus S.
Hatch, Geo. W.
Handy, Wesley H.
Hubbard, Benjamin T.
Haskell, Frederick A.
Hatch, Benjamin C.
Haskell, Isaac W.
Haskell, Bennett A.
Haskell, Jason F.
Haskell, Charles
Hill, Edwin
Harlow, Hosea
Hall, Elijah
Holt, Adelbert
Hathaway, Asa
Hoyt, Eben (Navy)
Ireland, George
Johnson, Jonathan G.
Jones, Geo. W.
Jackman, Justus H.
Knox, Sumner
Knight, John S., (Credited to the town of Gorham.)
Lyford, Fifield
Leighton, Warren C.
Lovejoy, Levi
Ladd, William R.
Littlefield, Isaac Y.

Davis, John A.
Dore, Seth
Ellis, Alden B.
Flanders, Robert G.
Fox, Samuel
French, Robert T.
Fogg, Peleg
Fogg, Alonzo M.
Farmer, Randall
Flanders, James H.
French, Henry M.
Flanders, Henry E.
Osgood, Edward
Pennington, Christopher
Palmer, Erastus L.
Preble, Melvin
Page, James W.
Quimby, Jacob, Jr.
Ramsdell, Henry
Ramsdell, Seth
Ramsdell, Job
Ramsdell, Austin
Ramsdell, Franklin
Reed, Nicholas G.
Rideout, Luther M.
Sawtelle, Delbert H.
Smith, Josiah
Smith, John T.
Smith, George
Straw, Alfred B.
Straw, Giles
Skillin, William E.
Miller, Henry B.
Mansfield, William
Morton, Mark P.
Morton, Anderson P.
Merriam, Leander O.
Murphy, Joseph J.
Mansfield, Hollis
Merriam, Chas. E.
McComb, John H.
Osgood, Calvin R.
Osgood, Wesley
Osgood, Marquis D. L.
Skillin, Francis M.
Skillin, Joseph W.
Skillin, Samuel L.
Skillin, Thomas J.
Skillin, Chas. E.
Skillin, David
Skillin, Hugh S.
Skillin, William H.
Swett, Henry A.
Stillings, Roger
Stillings, Raymond
Titcomb, Charles C.
Titcomb, Leonard H.
Titcomb, Frank W.
Twombly, John D.
Tiplady, James A.
Thomas, Frederick P.
True, Joseph L.
True, Benjamin
Wellington, George

A List of Drafted Men Who Furnished Substitutes

Principals	Substitutes
Frank Garland	James M. Blake
John K. Gee	Hiram F. Bell
John T. Amazine	Oliver W. Cutts
A. J. Flanders, 2d	Martin W. Dugan
Frank Emerson	Roscoe Doble
Chas. H. Davis	George W. Fisher
Joel W. Otis	Dennis Griffin
Samuel Y. Merrill	Josiah Lyons
Samuel Foss	David R. Lane
Henry Merrill	Edwin Marden
Fred Fields	Alonzo Morton
Alonzo F. Parkman	Alphonzo L. Ober
Jonathan F. Crowell	Lewis M. Porter
B. P. Hubbard	Benjamin F. Russell
John W. Seward	Isaac W. Sandborn
Delbert M. Sawtelle	George W. Frost
Noah W. Johnson	Mark P. Morton
Leonard C. Hathaway	George W. Hatch
Samuel O. Davis	George A. Drake

A List of Non-resident Volunteers Assigned to Garland

Frank Drew, navy	William G. Lee
Chas. A. Doliver, navy	George F. Haley
John Driscoll, navy	Samuel D. Rankin
Nathan G. Dyer	Thomas L. Pillsbury
Nathaniel A. Kinney	Stillman B. Judkins

George S. Daniels
James H. Roundy
John Campbell
Thomas A. Morton
Edson Holmes

Reenlistments

Henry B. Miller
William Mansfield
William H. Carr
Joseph W. Skillin
William E. Skillin
Francis M. Skillin
George Smith
Samuel W. Goodwin
Austin Ramsdell
Jedediah Cole
Robert Y. French
Frederick A. Haskell
Benjamin C. Hatch
Nicholas G. Reed
Wesley Osgood
Josiah Smith
Isaiah Smith
Samuel Fox
George Ireland
Jason F. Haskell
Bennett A. Haskell
Daniel A. Bosworth
Alonzo F. Batchelder
Benjamin True
John A. Davis

Names and Brief History of the Men Who Enlisted in 1861

Date of Enlistment.	Name.	Co.	Reg't.	Remarks.
May 28,	Adelbert H. Sawtelle	A	2	Discharged for disability Feb. 28, 1863
May 28,	Henry B. Miller	A	2	Discharged for disability Nov. 6, 1862
Nov. 9,	Francis M. Dearborn	H	4	Discharged Feb. 4, 1862
Nov. 9,	Geo. Wellington	H	4	Transferred to gunboat Feb. 18, 1862
Nov. 9,	Robert G. Flanders	H	4	Served one year, three months and twenty-nine days
July 15,	Geo. W. Hatch	H	6	Discharged Dec. 9, 1862
July 15,	Fifield Lyford	H	6	Died Nov. 18, 1861
July 15,	Calvin R. Osgood	H	6	Discharged Sept. 25, 1862
July 15,	Wesley Osgood	H	6	Served two years, six months and twenty-six days
July 15,	Chas. C. Titcomb	A	6	Discharged Dec. 15, 1862
Aug. 21,	John M. Gerry	H	7	Discharged 1862
Aug. 21,	Luke M. Grover	H	7	Discharged June, 1862
Aug. 21,	Josiah Smith	H	7	Sergeant. Mustered out June 28, 1865
Aug. 21,	John T. Smith	H	7	Discharged May, 1863
Nov. 2,	Marquis D. L. Osgood	K	11	Discharged Dec. 12, 1862
Nov. 15,	Josiah Adams	F	12	Wounded. Died Nov. 20, 1864
Nov. 15,	Stephen G. Berry	F	12	Died Jan. 25, 1863

Date of Enlistment.	Name.	Co.	Reg't.	Remarks.
Nov. 15,	Alfred R. Straw	F	12	Lieutenant. Discharged June 16, 1864
Nov. 15,	Samuel Fox	F	12	Mustered out Apr. 18, 1866
Nov. 15,	Robert T. French	F	12	Discharged Aug. 26, 1862
Nov. 15,	Wesley Handy	F	12	Died at sea Aug. 21, 1864
Nov. 15,	Leonard H. Titcomb	F	12	Prisoner at Cedar Creek, died Oct. 19, 1864
Dec. 17,	Giles Straw	H	15	Died Nov. 11, 1862, at Pensacola, Fla.
Dec. 17,	Jos. A. Clark	H	15	July 15, 1866, Captain of Co. C
Dec. 17,	Benj. T. Hubbard	H	15	Jan. 19, 1864
Dec. 17,	Henry J. Brown	H	15	Discharged Apr. 9, 1862
Dec. 17,	Stephen R. Came	H	15	Promoted 1st Lieutenant Corps
Dec. 17,	Jedediah Cole	H	15	Mustered out July 6, 1866
Dec. 17,	Isaac R. Fall	H	15	Died at Ship Island June 26, 1862
Dec. 17,	Samuel W. Goodwin	H	15	Mustered out July 6, 1866
Dec. 17,	Frederick A. Haskell	H	15	Mustered out July 6, 1866
Dec. 17,	Benj. C. Hatch	H	15	Mustered out July 6, 1866
Dec. 17,	Wm. Mansfield	H	15	Mustered out July 6, 1866
Dec. 17,	Henry Ramsdell	H	15	Died at Camp Parapet Aug. 19, 1863
Dec. 17,	Wm. E. Skillin	H	15	Lost a foot June 8, 1865
Dec. 17,	Francis M. Skillin	H	15	Discharged Sept. 8, 1865
Dec. 17,	Jos. W. Skillin	H	15	Mustered out July 5, 1866
Dec. 17,	Benjamin True	H	15	Mustered out Jan. 18, 1865. Q. M. Sergeant

Date of Enlistment.	Name.	Co.	Reg't.	Remarks.
Dec. 17,	Wm. H. Carr	H	15	Mustered out July 5, 1866. 1st Lieutenant
Dec. 17,	Peleg Fogg	H	15	Discharged April 6, 1862
Dec. 17,	George Smith	H	15	Mustered out July 5, 1866. Sergeant
Dec. 11,	George Ireland	3d Battery		Mustered out June 17, 1865
May 28,	Lyman E. Richardson			2d Lieutenant. Wounded at Bull Run. Prisoner July 21, 1861. Died at Manassas Aug. 4, 1861
July 15,	Judson W. Currier	H	6	Prisoner May 4, 1863. Exchanged June 2, 1864. Wounded Feb. 24, 1864
July 15,	Lorenzo Russell			24th Discharged

Total number of men mustered into service in 1861, forty-five; total male population in 1861, seven hundred and eighty-five. It follows that every seventeenth male, including men and boys, was in service in that year. Average age of those in the service, twenty-four years, the ages ranging from eighteen to forty-three years. Nine of these men died while in the service, two were taken prisoners, and three of them are now living in Garland, Stephen R. Came, Samuel W. Goodwin and Benjamin True.

Names and Brief History of the Men Who Enlisted in 1862

Date of Enlistment.	Name.	Co.	Reg't.	Remarks.
Sept. 15,	Frank W. Titcomb	A	6	Discharged June 16, 1865
Sept. 16,	Jacob Quimby, Jr.	H	6	Killed at Rappahannock Station Nov. 7, 1862
Sept. 16,	Alonzo Batchelder	H	6	Discharged for disability June 13, 1864
Aug. 29,	Isaac W. Haskell	D	20	Resigned Nov. 20, 1862
Aug. 29,	Alonzo M. Fogg	D	20	
Aug. 29,	Jonathan G. Johnson	D	20	Discharged by Order No. 94
Aug. 29,	Luther M. Rideout	D	20	Discharged Oct. 30, 1863
Aug. 29,	Ebenezer S. Allen	D	20	Died Jan. 18, 1863
Aug. 29,	Geo. E. Atkins	D	20	Died Feb. 1, 1863
Aug. 29,	John H. Bell	D	20	Discharged Jan. 18, 1863
Aug. 29,	Daniel A. Bosworth	D	20	Discharged Feb. 8, 1863
Aug. 29,	Arthur A. Berry	D	20	Died Nov. 19, 1862
Aug. 29,	B. W. Burnham	D	20	Transferred to Vermont Reserve Corps Mch. 3, 1864
Aug. 29,	Henry A. Chamberlain	D	20	Killed at Fredericksburg Dec. 20, 1862
Aug. 29,	Elisha S. Coan	D	20	Transferred to Signal Corps Oct. 26, 1863
Aug. 29,	George W. Jones	D	20	Discharged for disability Dec. 24, 1862
Aug. 29,	Sumner Knox	D	20	Wounded Sept. 30, 1864. Discharged June 6, 1865
Aug. 29,	Warren C. Leighton	D	20	Transferred to Invalid Corps Sept. 30, 1863
Aug. 29,	Christopher Purington	D	20	Discharged Aug. 14, 1865
Aug. 29,	Sumner L. Skillin	D	20	Discharged by Order No. 84

Date of Enlistment.	Name.	Co.	Reg't.	Remarks.
Aug. 29,	Thos. J. Skillin	D	20	Died Nov. 7, 1862
Aug. 29,	Henry A. Swett	D	20	Discharged by Order No. 94
Aug. 29,	John D. Twombly	D	20	Died Nov. 7, 1862
Feb. 16,	Wm. W. Allen	F	9	Discharged for disability June 20, 1863
Aug. 29,	Seth Ramsdell	D	20	Discharged for disability Oct. 2, 1862
Aug. 29,	John Ramsdell	D	20	Discharged for disability Oct. 15, 1862
Oct. 10,	Jos. L. True	H	22	Mustered out Aug. 14, 1863
Oct. 10,	Nicholas G. Reed	H	22	Mustered out Aug. 14, 1863
Oct. 10,	Erastus L. Palmer	H	22	Mustered out Aug. 14, 1863
Oct. 10,	Alonzo F. Batchelder	H	22	Mustered out Aug. 14, 1863
Oct. 10,	William Brown	H	22	Mustered out Aug. 14, 1863
Oct. 10,	John A. Davis	H	22	Mustered out Aug. 14, 1863
Oct. 10,	Alden B. Ellis	H	22	Taken prisoner June, 1863
Oct. 10,	Randall Farmer	H	22	Died March 23, 1863
Oct. 10,	Bennett A. Haskell	H	22	Mustered out Aug. 14, 1863
Oct. 10,	Judson F. Haskell	H	22	Mustered out Aug. 14, 1863
Oct. 10,	Levi A. Lovejoy	H	22	Mustered out Aug. 14, 1863
Oct. 10,	Austin Ramsdell	H	22	Mustered out Aug. 14, 1863
Oct. 10,	Chas. E. Skillin	H	22	Mustered out Aug. 14, 1863
Oct. 10,	David Skillin	H	22	Mustered out Aug. 14, 1863
Oct. 10,	James A. Tiplady	H	22	Mustered out Aug. 14, 1863
Aug. 9,	Eugene Bragdon	E	11	Died Aug. 27, 1864

In 1862 there were forty-two enlistments. Average age twenty-four years.

Names and Brief History of the Men Who Enlisted in 1863

Date of Enlistment.	Name.	Co.	Reg't.	Remarks.
Sept. 1,	James H. Flanders	C	19	Prisoner at Weldon R. R. Died Nov. 27, 1864
Dec. 16,	John H. Knox	G	29	Credited to the quota of Garland. Died Feb. 14, 1864
Oct. 15,	Stephen A. Berry	D	1st D. C. Cav.	Transferred to Co. F, 1st Maine Cavalry. Discharged June 20, 1865.
Oct. 15,	Edwin Hill	D	"	Transferred to Co. F, 1st Maine Cavalry. Prisoner Sept. 16, 1864. Discharged June 30, 1865.
Dec. 22,	Isaac W. Haskell	I	2d Me. Cav.	Captain
Dec. 22,	Justus H. Jackman	I	"	Mustered out Dec. 6, 1865
Dec. 22,	Chas. Haskell	I	"	Died Sept. 18, 1864
Dec. 22,	Bennett A. Haskell	I	"	Died Feb. 10, 1865
Dec. 22,	Alonzo F. Batchelder	I	"	Discharged Dec. 6, 1865
Dec. 22,	Daniel A. Bosworth	I	"	Discharged Dec. 6, 1865
Dec. 22,	James M. Gee	I	"	Died Aug. 24, 1864
Dec. 22,	Hosea Harlow	I	"	Died Oct. 5, 1864
Dec. 22,	Jason F. Haskell	I	"	Discharged June 1, 1865
May 17,	Henry J. Brown	F	7	Killed at Wilderness May 5, 1864
Aug. 14,	Edgar S. Batchelder	B	19	Wounded May 18. Transferred to Co. B, 1st Maine Heavy Artillery

Names and Brief History of the Men Who Enlisted in 1864

Date of Enlistment.	Name.	Co.	Reg't.	Remarks.
Oct. 5,	Hiram Bell	A	9	Substitute. Mustered out July 13, 1865
Oct. 6,	Mark P. Morton	A	9	Substitute. Mustered out July 13, 1865
Oct. 6,	Melvin Preble			1st Cavalry K. Discharged Aug. 1, 1865
Oct. 10,	Elijah Hall	K		Died at Harper's Ferry Oct. 16 before reaching regiment
Oct. 10,	Cyrus S. Grover	K	15	Died Oct. 16, 1865
Sept. 28,	Robert French	H	15	Discharged June 24, 1865
Aug. 19,	Thos. L. Berry		20	Substitute. Mustered out July 16, 1865
Oct. 27,	Franklin Ramsdell	A	20	Transferred from Maine S. S. Discharged
Oct. 27,	Wm. R. Ladd	A	20	Transferred from Maine S. S. Discharged
Oct. 3,	Henry M. French	F		1st Me. Heavy Artillery. Discharged June 6, 1865
Oct. 3,	Hugh S. Skillin	F	9	Discharged June 6, 1865
Jan. 25,	Anderson P. Morton	F	9	Heavy Artillery. Disabled 1865 and discharged
Oct. 27,	John W. Bartlett	A	9	Died of wounds Apr. 1, 1865. Sharpshooter
Nov. 15,	Leander O. Merriam	F	31	Wounded Sept. 30, 1864. Discharged Jan. 7, 1865
Nov. 15,	Jos. J. Murphy	F	31	Died Aug. 15, 1864
Feb. 8,	John H. McCombs	G	31	Taken prisoner June 29, 1864. Died in prison
Mar. 15,	Sumner P. Champion	F	31	Wounded May 6, 1864. Mustered out July 15, 1865
Mar. 15,	Richard Champion	F	31	Discharged June 27, 1865

Names and Brief History of the Men Who Enlisted in 1865

Date of Enlistment.	Name.	Co.	Reg't.	Remarks.
Feb. 28,	Hollis Mansfield	H	15	Discharged Feb. 28, 1866
Feb. 28,	Seth Dore		15	Discharged Feb. 28, 1866
Feb. 18,	Isaac Y. Littlefield		15	Discharged May 31, 1865
Feb. 28,	Austin Ramsdell	H	15	Discharged Nov. 17, 1865
Jan. 7,	Nicholas G. Reed	E	Coast Guards.	Mustered out July 7, 1865
Jan. 7,	James H. Clark	E	"	Mustered out July 7, 1865
Jan. 7,	Fred C. Coan	E	"	Mustered out July 7, 1865
Jan. 7,	Henry E. Flanders	E	"	Mustered out July 7, 1865
Jan. 7,	John S. Knight	E	"	Mustered out July 7, 1865
Jan. 7,	Chas. E. Merriam	E	"	Mustered out July 7, 1865
Jan. 7,	James W. Page	E	"	Mustered out July 7, 1865
Jan. 7,	Raymond Stillings	E	"	Mustered out July 7, 1865
Jan. 7,	Adelbert Holt	E	"	Mustered out July 7, 1865
Jan. 7,	Wm. H. Skillin	E	"	Mustered out July 7, 1865
Jan. 7,	Roger Stillings	E	"	Mustered out July 7, 1865

A Brief Statement of Particulars of the Deaths of the Men Who Were Killed or Died in the Service of Their Country

Isaiah Adams, age twenty-one, single, a private in Company F, 12th Maine Volunteers, was mustered into service November 15, 1861. At the expiration of his term of service he reenlisted and was mustered into service January 1, 1864. He was wounded at Cedar Creek October 19 and died the next day.

Eugene Bragdon, eighteen years of age, single, private in Company E, 11th Maine Volunteers, was mustered into service August 9, 1862. Was wounded August 16, 1864, and died August 27, 1864. On the day he received the wound that proved fatal his regiment repulsed three desperate charges of the enemy. His corps lost five commissioned officers, two field officers, three company commanders and one hundred and forty-four privates, only four of whom were taken prisoners.

Henry J. Brown, a young man of eighteen, private in Company H, 15th Maine Volunteers, was mustered into service December 17, 1861, as private. Was discharged April 9, 1862, on account of sickness. He reenlisted May 18, 1863, into Company F, 1st Veteran Infantry, and was killed at the Wilderness May 5, 1864.

Henry A. Chamberlain, eighteen years of age, single, private in Company D, 20th Maine Volunteers, was mustered into service August 29, 1862, and was killed at Fredericksburg December 13, 1862.

Jacob Quimby, Jr., age thirty-two, of Company H, 6th Maine Volunteers, private, was mustered into service September 16, 1862, and was killed at Rappahannock

Station November 7, 1862. He joined his company after the first of November and was killed in less than six days after his arrival at the front.

John W. Bartlett, age twenty-one, single, a private in Company A, Sharpshooters, was mustered into service October 27, 1864. Was mortally wounded at Gravelly Run March 31, and died April 1, 1865.

Lyman E. Richardson, age twenty-seven, 2d lieutenant, Company E, of 2d Maine Volunteers, was mustered into service May 28, 1861. Was wounded at Bull Run July 21, 1861, and died at Manassas August 4, 1861. Mr. Richardson had been a successful teacher of schools in Garland and other places. About the time of his enlistment he married Miss Mary E. Burnham, an intelligent lady of Garland. Through the persistent and earnest efforts of the father of his wife, Eleazer Burnham, his body was recovered and brought to Garland for interment.

Ebenezer S. Allen, private in Company D, 20th Maine Volunteers, age thirty-eight, single, was mustered into service August 29, 1862. Wagoner. Died January 18, 1863.

Chester Ballard, private in Company H, 15th Maine Volunteers, married, was mustered into service February 22, 1864. Died August 10, 1864, and is buried in National Cemetery, Arlington, D. C.

Arthur A. Berry, age twenty-six, married, private in Company D, 20th Maine Volunteers, mustered into service August 29, 1862. Reported sick near Porterstown, Va., November 15, 1862. Died November 19, 1862, in Philadelphia.

Stephen G. Berry, single, private in Company F, 12th Maine Volunteers, mustered into service November 15, 1861. Died January 25, 1863, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Isaac R. Fall, single, private in Company H, 15th Maine Volunteers, mustered into service December 17, 1861. Died on Ship Island, Mississippi, June 26, 1862.

James M. Gee, single, twenty-six years of age, private in Company I, 2d Maine Cavalry, mustered into service December 22, 1863. Died August 24, 1864, at Barancas, Florida. He rests in grave No. 59, National Cemetery.

Wesley H. Handy, single, age twenty-two, private in Company F, 12th Maine Volunteers, mustered into service November 15, 1861. Died of disease at sea August 21, 1864.

Hosea Harlow, age forty-four, married, private in Company I, 2d Maine Cavalry, mustered in December 22, 1863, and died at Barancas, Florida, Oct. 5, 1864. Buried in National Cemetery, grave No. 76.

Bennett A. Haskell, age eighteen, single, a private in Company H, 22d Maine Volunteers, mustered in October, 1862. Mustered out August 14, 1863, the expiration of his term of service. Reenlisted in the 2d Maine Cavalry. Mustered in December 22, 1863. Died February 10, 1865, at Barancas, Florida. Buried in National Cemetery, grave No. 79.

Charles Haskell, age forty-four, married, a farrier, mustered into Company I, 2d Maine Cavalry, December 22, 1863. Died September 18, 1864, at Barancas, Florida. Is buried in National Cemetery, grave No. 78.

Oliver P. Hodsdon, age thirty-six, married, private in Company F, First Regiment Heavy Artillery, mustered in November 17, 1863. On November 1, 1864, he was reported missing since October 27, on which day the regiment was at Boydton Plank Road where they captured two hundred prisoners, two pieces of artillery and two stands of colors. Three commissioned officers were wounded, and twenty-nine men were killed, wounded

and missing. Private Hodsdon died in hospital March 1, 1865, and was buried at Annapolis, Maryland, grave No. 711.

Fifield Lyford, age twenty, single, a private in Company 11, 6th Maine Volunteers, was mustered in July 15, 1861, and died November 8, 1861.

James J. Murphy, age eighteen, single, a private in Company F, 31st Maine Volunteers, was mustered in March 15, 1864. He died of disease August 15, 1864, and was buried in the National Cemetery at Annapolis, Maryland, in grave No. 1063.

Henry Ramsdell, age twenty-one, single, a private in Company H, 15th Maine Volunteers, was mustered in December 17, 1861. He died August 19, 1863, at Camp Parapet, defence of New Orleans.

Giles Straw, married, age forty-three, orderly sergeant in Company H, 15th Maine Volunteers, mustered in December 17, 1861. Reduced to the ranks on account of sickness and consequent inability to perform the duties of his office for the time being. Sergeant Straw was a faithful and competent officer and should either have been discharged, or been retained in the position that he had previously held. Instead of this he was reduced to the ranks, an act to which his sensitive nature revolted, and which is believed to have hastened his death, which occurred November 11, 1862. He rests in the National Cemetery at Pensacola, Florida, grave No. 75.

Randall Farmer, age nineteen, single, private in Company H, 22d Maine Volunteers, mustered in October 10, 1862. Died March 23, 1863.

Thomas J. Skillin, single, age twenty, private in Company D, 20th Maine Volunteers, was mustered in August 29, 1862. He died near Porterstown, Maryland, November 7, 1862.

John D. Twombly, age twenty-two, married, private in Company D, 20th Maine Volunteers, mustered in August 29, 1862. Died near Antietam Ford, November, 1862.

Leonard H. Titcomb, age twenty-one, single, private in Company F, 12th Maine Volunteers, mustered in November 15, 1861. Taken prisoner at Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. Died in prison at Salisbury.

John H. McComb, single, age eighteen, private in Company G, District of Columbia Cavalry. Taken prisoner June 20, 1864, and died in Andersonville prison.

Alexander McComb died while in service in a New York regiment.

Cyrus S. Grover, age twenty, single, private in Company K, 15th Maine Volunteers, mustered in October 10, 1864. Died of disease October 16, 1865.

Elijah Hall, age twenty, single, private in Company K, 15th Maine Volunteers. Mustered in October 10, 1864, and died near Harper's Ferry before reaching the regiment.

Calvin R. Osgood, age twenty-seven, single, private in Company H, 6th Maine Volunteers, mustered in July 15, 1861. Was discharged for sickness September 25, 1862, and died soon after. He was brought home for burial.

Francis M. Dearborn, age eighteen, single, private in Company K, 4th Maine Volunteers, mustered in November 9, 1861. Was discharged February 4, 1862, and died soon after.

Alfred R. Straw, age twenty-eight, single, sergeant in Company F, 22d Maine Volunteers, mustered in November 15, 1861. Was promoted to the first lieutenancy of same company and regiment. Was discharged for disability and death soon followed.

George E. Atkins, age twenty-one, single, private in

Company D, 20th Maine Volunteers, mustered in August 29, 1862. Died February 1, 1863.

Granville W. Fogg was second master's mate on ship Mercidita. He died on the passage from New Orleans to Port Royal and was buried at the latter place. He was afterwards brought to Garland and laid to rest in the family burying ground on May 15, 1865.

These men died for their country, and "there is no nobler death than to die for one's country."

The particulars relating to the military services of the men who represented Garland in the war of the rebellion which have been briefly given, were gleaned from many sources by Benjamin True, Esq., a prominent member of the G. A. R. of Garland. This work has involved much time and labor and Mr. True is entitled to great credit for having collected and put them on record. Many a citizen of the United States is today searching ancestral records with eager eye, if perchance he may find that his ancestral line extending through the years, will reach some soldier of the Revolution which will make him eligible to membership in an association of the Sons of the Revolution. History will repeat itself. In coming years citizens of the Republic will be searching records to find whether they may enjoy the distinction of descent from the valiant men who fought to save the best government in the world from annihilation.

The number of men furnished to fill the different quotas of Garland including enlistments, reenlistments and substitutes:

Men who entered the service by voluntary enlistment,	129
Men who were represented by substitutes,	19
Men who reenlisted,	25
Whole number furnished by Garland,	173

The male population at that time was seven hundred and eighty-five, thus it appears that considerable more than one fifth of its male population was found in its quotas at different times.

Cost of the War to the Town of Garland

The first act of the town, after having filled its first quota, was to provide for the families of the men who had entered the military service. A committee was appointed which was charged with the duty of visiting these families as often as necessary to ascertain the needs of each and report to the selectmen, who were instructed to extend the necessary aid. The amount paid under these instructions during the war was five thousand and seventy-nine dollars and ninety cents.

Bounties

In 1862 the town paid three years men,	$ 795.00
In 1862 the town paid nine months men,	1,900.00
In 1863 the town paid to volunteers,	3,400.00

In 1864-5 the town paid to volunteers,	$10,125.00
In 1864-5 the town paid to drafted men,	200.00
In 1864-5 the town paid to substitutes,	1,600.00
Aid to families,	5,079.90
Women's aid to hospitals,	975.00
Total,	$24,984.90

Woman in the War of the Rebellion

Any history of the War of the Rebellion that fails to recognize the patriotic devotion of the women of the northern states is incomplete. From its opening to its close their busy brains and never tiring hands were devising and executing plans for the encouragement of the men in active service at the front, or languishing in hospitals, and while they could not know that any article of the interminable list designed for the comfort of the brave men would ever reach father, brother, son or friend of theirs it was enough for them to know that it would reach and cheer soldiers fighting at the front or disabled in hospitals. But their supreme gifts were fathers, brothers, husbands and sons who might never return to bless their homes with the cheer of their presence.

The women of Garland entered promptly upon the work of preparing and sending to the front such supplies as were needed by sick and disabled men in hospitals. At an early date a strawberry festival was held by the ladies of the town, the avails of which were to be expended for hospital use at the front.

The people entered upon the work of preparation with

enthusiasm. The hall in which they assembled was decorated with flowers and the tables were loaded with food of a variety to tempt every type of appetite. The money realized from the festival was one hundred dollars, which was invested in flannels that were made into garments ready for use. They also knit many dozen pairs of stockings and made comfort bags, filling them with a great variety of articles needed in hospitals, never forgetting to send a word of cheer for the sick soldier.

The usefulness of one specialty of a very simple character was often complimented. An elderly lady, Mrs. Josiah Merriam, suggested the making of noiseless fans for use in hospitals. These fans were made of feathers thus freeing the patient from the annoyance of the rustling incident to the use of other fans. The work so auspiciously begun at the opening of the war was carried on with unflagging enthusiasm to its close.

The hospital supplies contributed by the women of Garland were appraised at cash value and were distributed as follows:

To the United States Sanitary Commission,	$200
To the Christian Commission,	50
To the soldiers in Maine camp,	75
To the general hospitals in loyal states,	100
To the regimental hospitals and incidentals,	250
To New York, Philadelphia and Boston hospitals,	300
Total,	$975

President Lincoln is reported to have said in a speech on a public occasion, "I am not accustomed to use the language of eulogy. I have never studied the art of paying compliments to women, but I must say that if

all that has been said by orators and poets since the creation of the world in praise of women was applied to the women of America, it would not do them justice for their conduct during this war. I WILL CLOSE BY SAYING, GOD BLESS THE WOMEN OF AMERICA!''

An Incident Connected With Filling One of the Quotas Assigned to the Town of Garland

The required number of men to fill the quota was ready to enlist if the bounty offered by the government to each man could be increased by the sum of one hundred dollars. Of wealthy men, the town had none. But twenty of its citizens promptly pledged one hundred dollars each, and six others fifty dollars each to avoid a draft, an aggregate of two thousand, three hundred dollars, but a subsequent act of the government relieved those patriotic citizens of the burden they had voluntarily offered to assume. The subscribers to this fund were:

Lyndon Oak,	$100	Geo. R. Coffin,	$100
A. M. Haskell,	100	Noah Swett,	100
True W. Dore,	100	Joseph True,	100
H. W. Johnson,	100	Geo. A. Brann,	100
Edson L. Oak,	100	Israel A. Palmer,	100
D. M. Haskell,	100	Elijah Crane,	100
Joseph Garland,	100	Wm. S. Haskell,	100
T. P. Irish,	100	Wm. Oliver,	50
Luther Rideout,	100	Joseph M. Gerry,	50
S. S. Clark,	100	Artemas Merriam,	50
E. Skinner,	100	P. B. Thayer,	50
Daniel Silver,	100	J. I. D. Sanford,	50
Samuel Skillin,	100	Eben S. French,	50

A Tribute

My acquaintance with Hon. Lyndon Oak, of Garland, Maine, was of a quarter of a century's duration, and my friendship for him, strengthened by a constantly increased admiration of his noble traits of character, covers the same period.

It gives me, therefore, very great satisfaction to put on record my estimate of the man, especially in the relations in which I have principally known him. Others can more easily write of him as a citizen, as a man of affairs, as a friend and companion in the domestic circle and in his own immediate neighborhood, and as a wise adviser in the counsels of the town, the county, and the State.

My own association with him was in connection with the Maine State College of which he was a trustee for more than twenty years, and of whose governing board he was for several years president.

In the early history of the college, the occasions for meetings of the board of trustees were frequent, and even under ordinary conditions, three meetings a year were usually the minimum number. It is not in my remembrance that Mr. Oak ever missed attendance upon a meeting while connected with the board. This statement, at first, may seem of slight consequence, but when we reflect that a meeting of the board of trustees, besides involving much anxious thought and careful deliberation, meant for him, usually, a carriage drive of

not less than forty miles, with loss of time for two or three days from his own private business, and all this without compensation, we are prepared to recognize an admirable but truly characteristic trait of the man, namely, unflinching fidelity to duty.

This fidelity, together with a gentle forbearance and a patient persistence, which was also characteristic, served the college in many an exigency in which more flashy qualities would have failed.

His services were especially valuable in connection with legislative matters. The soundness of his judgment was above question, and the confidence reposed in him wherever known rendered his recommendations of great weight before legislative committees—a fact always duly apparent and appreciated in the final votes. It was, however, as a kind, thoughtful and sagacious counsellor in the general affairs of the college that his services were the most valuable. I am sure I do no injustice to his worthy associates in the board, in saying that in all critical periods of the college history, his services were simply invaluable.

As acting president of the college during the first three years of its existence, and subsequently as president during the last ten years of Mr. Oak's membership of the board of control, I received from him many letters pertaining to matters of vital importance to the institution, not a few of which were necessarily of a confidential nature. A few months ago I had occasion to re-read a large proportion of these letters, which, to that time had been preserved. I can say in regard to them just what all who knew him would expect, that there was not a line in them all which was not alike creditable to his head and to his heart. Even if the topic were of a nature to discourage or to exasperate, there was no evidence of discouragement or of undue

mental excitement, but always of a clear and cool judgment and of a hopeful and confident spirit. In them all, the motive was definite and clear to consult the true interests of the institution and of the State, and to secure only the result which was just and right.

His retirement from the board I have regarded a misfortune to the college. It came about after three appointments for the period of seven years each, in virtue of what seems to me an unwise statute limitation of age, which makes ineligible for appointment as trustee of the State college a man who has passed his seventieth birthday. The loss to the college by his retirement, was the gain to another State institution to whose governing board he was immediately appointed by the Governor of the State. Ripe in experience, with faculties unimpaired, he rendered the State under this new appointment a large measure of useful service.

From a somewhat close association with him, for more than two decades, in mutual efforts in behalf of the Maine State College, I am certain that no one can overestimate the sterling qualities which he possessed and which endeared him to a constantly widened circle of devoted friends, and made his name a synonym for honesty, truthfulness and loyalty to the right. The remembrance of this association is to me a fragrant memory, inasmuch as it serves to enlarge my conception of the dignity of human nature, and to lead to the conviction that there are men whom we can easily conceive to have been made in the image of God.

MERRITT C. FERNALD.

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